

REST ROOM

stop in the rest room for a while. Comfort and convenience will not be sacrificed. Rest room—second floor.

y, 2 P.M.

all, Fourth Floor, before 2

Power can, and empty

ES:

A. Soap Co.'s Products.

tee from the Children's

Ben-Hur Spanish Seasoning.

ons in Green Peppers

tail.

ore

29

Silks at 39c yard

and kinship—a

Christmas gift to mother, wife,

and just think, 39c a yard.

2 yd. Lengths, 39c

Stockings, 39c pair.

2 1/2 yd. Serge, street shades, 39c

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MONDAY MORNING

NOVEMBER 14, 1914

1781
1914
LOS ANGELES

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ABOUT FACE IN MEXICO.

Troops will be
Withdrawn.

Third of this Month
Get-away Date
for Funston.

Spring Big Surprise
Ordering the City
Evacuated.

Prepares for Immediate
on Carranza at
Port of Tampico.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.
PORTLAND, Nov. 13.—A
ninety-mile gale swept the Oregon
coast today, holding small vessels in
harbors and delaying the progress of
northbound craft. At points inland
the wind was high also. Lightning
and telephone poles were prostrated,
windows broken and a few light build-
ings unroofed at various points about
Portland. The wind moderated to-
night.

RAINED HIGH JACK AT SEATTLE.
BY A. P. DAY WIRE.
SEATTLE, Nov. 13.—A wind storm
that swept over Puget Sound early
this morning attained a velocity of
sixty-four miles an hour, strewed the
downtown sidewalks of Seattle with
broken glass from store windows and
light globes, tore down great numbers
of signs, demolished the old grand
stand on the football field at the Uni-
versity of Washington, demolished
parts of unfinished buildings, sent
house boats adrift in the lakes and
out of Seattle from telegraph com-
munication with British Columbia and
other points north.
Linenmen report an enormous num-
ber of trees down.

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WORLD'S NEWS IN TODAY'S TIMES.

REVIEWED, CLASSIFIED AND INDEXED.

Important Events of Yesterday: (1) The Advance of
the Battle in Flanders. (2) Date Set for
Evacuation of Vera Cruz. (3) Decision to
Evacuate the City. (4) Reported Loss of the
Battleship Audacious. (5) Reported Recapture by
the Allies of Dixmude.

PACIFIC SLOPE. Ninety miles gale
sweeps the North Pacific Coast and ties
up many ships.
Twenty-six sticks of dynamite are
found under a Western Pacific Railroad
bridge near Pleasant Grove.

GENERAL EASTERN. Reports in
New York indicate a general resumption
of business in all financial centers of the
world on the first of the year with a
large amount of money seeking invest-
ment.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott will become
Chief of Staff of the army next week suc-
ceeding Maj.-Gen. Winters.

All cotton exchanges, it is announced,
will reopen next Monday.

WASHINGTON. Possible violation of
Sherman law is holding back subscrip-
tions to the cotton pool.

Central Association Railroads have
filed notice for an advance in livestock
and meat rates.

MEXICO. The withdrawal of troops
from Vera Cruz is now said to have been
fixed for November 23, according to re-
ports from Washington.

Reports from Mexico City yesterday
said that Zapatistas have been attacking
the city of Puebla and its surrender has
been demanded.

THE GREAT WAR. The situation to-
day: Russians concentrate north of
Maurian lakes.

Fighting continues at Stalluponen in
East Prussia.

FLOOD TIDE OF BUSINESS

A Fine Stimulus to
all Industries.

Reopening of the World Ex-
changes will Loose Millions
for Investment.

Forecast of the Joyous Event
Inspires Activities in
Many Lines.

Steel and Textile Plants to
Resume Operations in
Course of Week.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.
NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Decided
progress toward the resumption
of regular business was noted in
the general financial situation today.

Announcement that the cotton ex-
change is to reopen for free and un-
restricted trading next Monday was
followed by intimations from high
banking quarters of the probable re-
opening of the stock exchange at the
beginning of the new year. Incidental-
ly memberships on both exchanges
were sold today at prices materially
higher than those quoted a few weeks
ago.

There were other distinct indications
of improvement, including further
heavy retirements of emergency cur-
rency, additional advances in most of
the stocks and bonds quoted by the
several markets now in operation and
an advance in the price of copper
metal.

It was believed that resumption of
business by the Cotton Exchange would
exercise an immediate and favorable
influence on the foreign exchange
situation, inasmuch as it is bound to
make for extensive exports of cotton
to Liverpool, thereby speedily reduc-
ing American deficits in London. It is
within the range of probabilities that
the \$100,000,000 gold pool devised by
the country's leading financial inter-
ests to ameliorate foreign exchange
will be dissolved soon after the ex-
pected cotton export movement gets
under way.

Sterling exchange recovered from
its decline of yesterday ruling about
a cent higher to the pound. Exchange
on Paris and German centers was un-
changed, with nominal dealings.
Money on call and for the long ma-
turity was appreciably easier, re-
gardless of a probable cash loss by
the clearinghouse banks for the week.

More favorable business conditions
were disclosed in the week's bank
clearings, which showed gains with
the corresponding periods of the last
two years.

General business continued to man-
ifest a waiting attitude, but returns
from textile interests were more cheer-
ful. Some large plants in steel and al-
lied industries were preparing, accord-
ing to report, to resume active oper-
ations during the coming week. No
marked increase of demand has thus
far followed the higher quotations for
copper.

The superabundance of idle money
in London was reflected in the easier
discounts, three months' loans being
quoted at 2 1/2 per cent. Trading in
securities in London was again re-
duced to negligible proportions, pend-
ing the presentation of the new fiscal
statement to the House of Commons
by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

All three of the big cotton future
markets will reopen for business next
week. It is expected, after a suspen-
sion of months caused by the war in
Europe.

Soon after the issuance of a state-
ment of the progress of the New
York Cotton Exchange, advice was
received from New Orleans that the
market there also would resume busi-
ness Monday; and as the Liverpool
market has gradually been removing
the restrictions on trading there, it is
thought that operations will begin
again in the English city within the
next few days.

The Liverpool exchange thus far
has taken no action to remove the bar
on selling in that market below 4 1/2
in the May-June contract, but the re-
cent establishment of the corporation
syndicate plan here removes any cause
for apprehension as to the effect of
future-price movements on the re-
maining interest in old contracts in
the New York market.

In a statement issued late today,
however, the board of managers re-
quested that members accept no or-
ders on old-style contracts except in
liquidations. The new-style contracts
will begin with January contracts.

The announcement that the cotton
exchanges here and at New Orleans
would be opened for unrestricted trad-
ing on Monday morning had been
generally anticipated in local trade
circles, but was received with great
enthusiasm on the floor of the New
York Exchange.

NORTHWEST TAKES
MILLION OF POOL.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.
ST. PAUL, Nov. 13.—The banks of
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth,
subject to the approval of the board
of directors, will raise \$1,000,000 as
part of the \$125,000,000 cotton pool.
This action, taken yesterday at a
meeting of the bankers of the three
cities, became known today. A com-
mittee was appointed to supervise the
arrangements and details of the
transaction.

BATTLESHIP AUDACIOUS, MISSING, REPORTED SUNK.

[BY CABLE AND DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
LONDON, Nov. 13.—Although no official announcement has been
made, from information received tonight it seems to be possible
that H.M.S. Audacious has been lost. She was a victim either of a
mine or of a boiler or magazine explosion toward the end of last week
in the Irish Sea.

There has been a persistent report in London for the last few
days, and a source close to the British Admiralty admits that the
rumor is true, except that she had not been "submerged" by the Ger-
mans, as first said. The informant believes she struck a mine not
far from the field that the Olympic ran into a few days ago.

The Audacious was a 25,000-ton, first line ship of battleship. She was
commissioned September 1912. She carried ten 13.5-inch guns and
sixteen 4-inch guns. She had a speed of 21 knots.

GERMANS GUARD DEFILES TO HALT RUSSIAN ARMY.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]
PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Havas
agency sends the following dis-
patch:
"News that the German troops, in
their retreat, have occupied all the
defiles to the east of Masurian lakes
(East Prussia) where they have
placed heavy artillery, has led to the
conclusion that they intend to resist
the Russians tenaciously in that sec-
tion. The Germans hope that on
these positions, which they consider
impregnable, the shock of the Russian
advance will be broken. However, the
Russians were successful in sorties to
the east of the lakes.

"Throughout all Prussia railway
passenger traffic has been suspended.
The lines now are transporting only
troops, apparently with a view to a
new concentration which is said to
have been decided upon by a recent
council of the Austro-German General
Staff at Cracow. This council is re-
ported to have decided to change com-
pletely the plan of battle."

GERMANS LOSE DIXMUDE; UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]
LONDON, Nov. 13.—The cor-
respondent of the Central News
in the North of France telegraphs
that the Germans have been driven
out of Dixmude.

"The Germans," the correspondent
says, "had not long in which to con-
gratulate themselves on their seizure
of the mass of ruins which once was
the ill-starred town of Dixmude. They
were sprayed with shrapnel and
high explosive shells until extermina-
tion threatened them. The appear-
ance of French marines in a bayonet
charge rapidly convinced them that
the death rate would be too high if
they remained. Hence Dixmude is
ours again."

"The Germans have made a slight
advance against Ypres, but it is doubt-
ful if they hold the village of St. Eliot.
La Bassée the Germans are at-
tempting to drive a wedge into the
allied line by a concentrated heavy
gun fire. There has been a consid-
erable battle in the line here for some
time, but the allies hold their posi-
tions on either flank."

GERMAN LOSSES IMMENSE ACCORDING TO ENGLISH.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]
LONDON, Nov. 13.—The official
press bureau issued the following
communication at 11 o'clock to-
night:
"A very severe attack against the
portion of the line held by the First
Army Corps before Ypres was deliv-
ered on the 11th by a Prussian Guard
corps. The enemy made an especial
effort on this occasion to break the
line, which they hoped already had
been weakened by attacks of infantry
of the line. The facts briefly are as
follows:
"Our troops were subjected to the
heaviest bombardment that we have
yet experienced, from dawn for three
hours. This was at once followed up
by an assault in force, carried out by
the First and Fourth Brigades of the
Prussian Guard corps. It is under-
stood that those picked troops had
been brought up specially to fight
against us in order to force their way
through at points where previous ef-
forts made by infantry of the line had
failed.
"The attack was pressed with the
greatest bravery and determination.
Owing to the gallantry of our troops
and their splendid resistance against
great odds, the attempt to penetrate
to Ypres was repulsed, but the weight
of the enemy's advance enabled them
to break through our lines at three
points. They were, however, hurried
back and prevented from gaining fur-
ther ground.
"An immense loss has been inflicted
on the Germans by their defeat, and
having been found on the ground
behind our front trenches alone. The
casualties suffered by them in ad-
vancing up to our line under direct
fire must have been enormous. Our
casualties also were heavy.
"The effect of our troops on this
as well as on previous occasions can-
not be praised too highly."

DIXMUDE VICTORY IS BARE.
[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.—The Ger-
mans gained nothing by their occupa-
tion of Dixmude, according to the
Dunkirk correspondent. The Third
Allies' line are still intact and
the weak points have been strength-
ened, he says.

"The German troops, after crossing
the Yser to the right and to the left
of Dixmude, were repulsed," contin-
ues the correspondent, "and their line
of communications with Dixmude was
endangered. The allies now are trying
to prevent the Germans bringing
heavy guns into the battle."

MEXICAN INTERVENTION FORETOLD BY ALMANAC.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE
TIMES, Nov. 13.—Prof. Gustav
Meyer's official almanac for the
year 1915 appeared today.

Mars and Uranus have been doing
something or other that tells the pro-
phet that we are in for trouble. He
says:
The drama is about to come into
its own again.
Connubial infelicity is going to run
wild.
Spain is going to join the war next
month.
The German Zepplins leave
of London won't be worth cabling
over.

Next month we are going to inter-
vene in Mexico. This the professor
admits, will risk Mr. Wilson, but busi-
ness is business.
Now to 1915 and real doings. The
stars have it that India is going to
revolt against England and join
Germany.

Philadelphia, Baltimore,
Chicago, St. Louis, Washington and
Portland, Or., are due for earth-
quakes.
President Wilson will have seven-
teen unlucky days. Prof. Meyer even
names them. Almost anything may
happen to the President on these
days, including, the professor says,
stomach trouble.
It won't be a bit of fun to be a

INVASION OF THE SLAVS A MENACE TO GERMANY.

Hordes Pour into East Prussia while the
Allies Hold Von Kluck at Bay.

Dixmude Recaptured by the French and the English,
According to an Unofficial Report—Kaiser's Staff
Officers Insist that all Attacks are Progressing Well
to the East and West.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]
LONDON, Nov. 13, 8 p.m.—The Petrograd correspondent of
the Reuter Telegram Company sends the following:
"The Germans have concentrated strongly north of the Ma-
surian lakes (East Prussia,) with heavy guns from Königsberg.
Along the Soldan-Lyck line they have constructed heavily timbered,
strongly armed blockhouses with barbed-wire defenses."

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN REPORT.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]
PETROGRAD, Nov. 13.—The fol-
lowing statement has been received
by the Russian commander-in-chief's
staff:
"In Eastern Prussia the fighting
continues in the region of Stalluponen
for the possession of the outlets in
the eastern chain of the Masurian
lakes.
"The fighting in the region of
Soldau continues.
"The German offensive has been
repulsed in the direction of Thorn.
On both banks of the Vistula toward
Ryfoln and Wloclawek and further
west. The enemy brought here a part
of his troops from Lyck.
"In the Czenstochwa region the
Russians are moving gradually toward
the Silesian frontier.
"In Galicia our offensive toward
Donauesz nowhere encountered re-
sistance.
"We occupied Kromio and inflicted
heavy losses on the Austrian rear
guard.
"In the region of Hanok and Turia,
where we stormed nightly a well-for-
tified position, the Austrians on the
morning of November 11 began re-
treating.
"In the Carpathians on the road
from Nadvorna to Marmaroski near
Pascovka we defeated a body of hos-
tile Sokols.
"Turkish torpedo boats have been
sighted near Soula, on the Black
Sea."

OFFICIAL AUSTRIAN REPORT.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]
VIENNA, (via London) Nov. 14,
1:30 p.m.—It is officially announced
that the Russians have occupied Tar-
now, Jasno and Krosno, three towns
in Galicia.
The official statement says:
"Yesterday afternoon there were no
important events in the northern
theater of the war."

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]
PARIS, Nov. 13, 11 p.m.—The fol-
lowing official communication was is-
sued tonight:
"From the sea to the Lys the Ger-
man action has not been so strong,
and on some parts of the front we
ourselves have taken the offensive.
"We have progressed to the south
of Dixmude.
"At the east of Ypres we have re-
taken by a counter attack a village
which has been lost.
"At the south of Ypres we have
repulsed an offensive movement of the
Prussian guard.
"On the other part of the front
only cannonades are mentioned.
"The French official announcement
this afternoon said that from Lys to
the sea the fighting has been less vi-
olent than on previous days. Several
efforts of the Germans to cross the
Yser were checked."

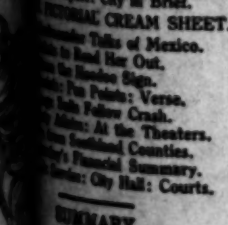
Russians are pushing vigorously a
great enveloping movement. They
are engaged with the Germans along
a wide curve of 150 miles from Stall-
uponen, in the northeast, through
Goldap and Kruglanken, which is
well within the tangle of lakes, down
to Soldau, in the southwest.
Military observers say the Germans
are being checked.

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND MANIAC; VICTIM OF WAR.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
COPENHAGEN, Nov. 14.—Prince
Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cum-
berland, and father of the Duke of
Brunswick, son-in-law of the Kaiser,
who has been reported missing sev-
eral weeks, has been discovered
wandering about in a demented con-
dition.
It is reported that the horrors of
the war have affected the Prince's
brain and that he is now confined in
an asylum.
Prince Ernest Augustus William
Adolphus Frederick, third Duke of
Cumberland and second cousin of
King George, was born at Hanover in
1845. He succeeded his father in the
title of Duke of Cumberland in 1878.
In the latter year he married
Princess Thyra, fourth daughter of
the late King Christian IX of Den-
mark and sister of Queen Alexandra
of England. He is a general super-
stitious man.

SECOND NAVAL BATTLE EXPECTED OFF CHILE.

[BY PACIFIC CABLE.]
VALPARAISO, Nov. 13.—The
"Japanese fleet" reported to have
been seen off the Chilean coast
appears now to have been the Ger-
man squadron which is cruising near
Valparaiso. The report that Japa-
nese warships had been seen near
Punta Carranza was denied officially
today.
German naval officers deny that
another action besides the battle
which occurred between German and
British warships on November 1 has
taken place off Chile. It is expected
here, however, that the English and
German fleets may meet at any mo-
ment in another engagement.
The taking on of provisions by the
German cruisers Leipzig and Dresden,
which steamed into Valparaiso Har-
bor this morning, was delayed for a
short time because of a protest made
by English officials to the Chilean au-
thorities. The German Minister made
satisfactory arrangements with the
Governor, and the warships con-
tinued to replenish their supplies.
The Chilean steamers Valdivia and
Chiloe thus far have been unsuccess-
ful in their search for the wrecks of
the British cruisers Monmouth and
Good Hope, but out of commission
during the naval battle which the
Germans on November 1, or for sur-
vivors from these warships. The
Valdivia and Chiloe, however, will
leave again for another extensive
search.
The Chilean Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs conferred with the Admiralty to-
day relative to the maintenance of
neutrality by this government.



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**JUDGE FAVORS
THE TIMES PLAN**

Adoption of War Orphans is
Approved by Jurist.

Children Made Parentless in
Great Need of Care.

Circumstances of Applicants
Carefully Considered.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE
TIMES, Nov. 13.—"I believe that if
some such plan like that of the
Tribune and the Los Angeles Times is
not carried out hundreds of little
children in the European war zone
will suffer—perhaps die—of the
hunger, lack of care and the cold of
the coming winter."

Circuit Judge Merritt W. Pinckney
had just left the bench of the
Superior Court, over which he has
presided for six years. All morning
he had been studying the problems of
children, just as he had dealt with
thousands of them since 1908. A pet-
ition for the adoption of a child may
be filed in any court, but the other
Circuit judges transfer such cases to
Judge Pinckney's docket, so that
this is in every way the court of
the children.

"We all agree," he went on, "that
so far as possible the children made
fatherless and homeless by the war
should be kept at home to help build
up their respective fatherlands. To a
large extent they hold the future in
their hands."

"But in Belgium, already—and as
the war continues it will be increas-
ingly true in other lands—it will not
be possible to give proper care and
proper rearing to many of the little
ones. They will lose both parents,
their homes and property will be de-
stroyed, their surviving relatives will
be overburdened, even the govern-
ments will be too busy with way to
provide accommodations for their
care."

"There are, of course, great difficul-
ties in the way. It will be necessary
to get the co-operation and assistance
of the foreign authorities. It will be
necessary to secure a legal certificate
from the surviving father, or mother,
or next of kin of each of the chil-
dren who are brought to the United
States."

"It may be necessary to secure
some modification or suspension of
the rules governing the admitting of
immigrants. Before the courts will
give a child to any family for adop-
tion or even for a temporary asylum,
they must be convinced the home is a
proper one and that the child will be
given proper care and education.
That will require a considerable
amount of expert preliminary investi-
gation."

"The juvenile court act also pro-
vides that so far as practicable each
child shall be placed in a family
which belongs to the same religious
faith as the parents of the child. That
will give an opportunity for people of
all religious faiths to give a home to
children of their own faith, and, per-
haps, of their own blood."

"I do not believe that any official
will stand on technicalities when the
well-being and the lives of innocent
little children are concerned. And so
I believe that the plan will succeed."

MANY LETTERS ARRIVE.
Meanwhile the letters from families
in Chicago and all over the country
who are anxious to give temporary or
permanent homes to the war orphans,
continue to come in by the hundred.
Today a start will be made in sending
out application blanks to be filled in
by those who already have a home.
The number is so large that the work
probably will take several days. But
those who receive them will greatly
facilitate matters by filling in the
blanks and returning to the Tribune
or the Times War Orphan bureau
with as little delay as possible.

As fast as the letters are received they
will be classified and turned over to
the various children's home finding
associations for investigation and re-
port. Only those on whom the report is
favorable will be considered.

A number of little groups of women
have written to inquire what they can
do in a quiet way to assist the plan
for finding homes for the war or-
phans. It is certain that the children
who are to come to America will
need plenty of warm and comfortable
clothing. The Tribune and Times will
be glad to have the assistance of any
women who desire to help in provid-
ing for the children's outfit.

**AUSTRIA TREATS
PRISONERS WELL.**

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A telegram
from Vienna states that 731 officers
and 79,514 men are prisoners of war
in the Austrian concentration camps,
says an Associated Press dispatch to Reu-
ter's Telegram Company.

"The enemy's wounded are being
treated like our own soldiers," the
telegram says. "The officers who are
prisoners are interned in castles and
in great private houses, and the
captured men in great barracks."

ESCAPE FROM THING-TAO.
GERMAN OFFICERS SAFE.

AMSTERDAM (via London) Nov. 13.—
Major Elmer, a German officer, who
had been captured by the Chinese, has
escaped from the Japanese and has
arrived at the German Em-
bassy in Peking, according to the
Frankfurter Zeitung.

Costly.

**ENGLAND'S WAR CREDITS
NEARLY TWO BILLIONS.**

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The announce-
ment of the introduction into
Parliament of a measure to vote
a credit of £1,125,000,000 (£1,125,000,000-
000) was issued officially this after-
noon. The money is intended to
cover the naval and military expendi-
tures which may be incurred before
March 31, and all expenditures which
may be necessary or desirable to meet
trade or other abnormal conditions
created by the war.

This sum added to the previous

**LOSES KIMONOS
TO CUSTOMS MAN.**

LOS ANGELES WOMAN FAILS TO
DECLARE HER SILKS
FOR DUTY.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13.—Believing that
silk kimonos and other silken wear-
ing apparel bought by her in the
Orient were not subject to duty upon
entering this port, Mrs. Ella Pears of
Los Angeles, who with her daughter
arrived here on the Pacific Mail
liner Korea on November 2, failed to
mention them in her declaration of
dutiable goods, and they were
seized by customs officials.

Mrs. Pears was allowed to proceed
to Los Angeles, and, according to an
announcement made today at the cus-
tomhouse, the goods are being held
subject to the outcome of an investi-
gation which has been conducted
here by the United States Treasury
Department.

The government officials said the
facts gained in the investigation had
been forwarded to Washington and
the question of whether or not the
goods would be confiscated or a fine
imposed rested with the authorities
there. The goods are valued at ap-
proximately \$100, and the fine would
be three times this amount.

Mrs. Pears, who with her daughter
left the liner No. 11 the night of the
Eighth, returned home last night. She
declared that it was just through her
ignorance of the customs laws that
the trouble had been dealt with. She
said she is confident the government will return
her early in the summer for a tour
through the Orient.

Almost Worked.

**WIRELESS
IN DISGUISE.**

BUT THE GERMANS CALLED AT
A GOLD MINER.

Later, however, their plant
turned out to be a telephone
station fully equipped, to keep
the Pacific Squadron informed, so
Mexico seized it.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13.—Ap-
paratus described as a device for lo-
cating mineral deposits thousands of
feet underground, established by sup-
posed German engineers at Alamo,
Lower California, materialized recent-
ly as a full-fledged radio station
equipped to operate on a radius of
2000 miles and was seized by Mexican
authorities, according to a letter re-
ceived here today from William R.
Maddox, a coast town 110 miles from
the Mexican border.

The letter confirms previous Wash-
ington advice that the Germans were
at Alamo, a mining town sixty miles
back in the mountains from Ensenada,
at an altitude of about 4000 feet.

The station, the Germans claimed,
was erected by three German engi-
neers, supposed to have been landed
from a German submarine, and was
used for the purpose of communicating
with their apparatus by saying that
it was a new invention for discov-
ery of mineral deposits.

After establishing their plant on a
piece of mining property at Alamo,
the letter states, the Germans acquired
control of the telephone line from
Alamo to Ensenada, placing a Ger-
man operator in charge of the latter
office.

About the time the wireless plant
was put in operation, the British
Vice-Consul at Ensenada became suspi-
cious of an investigation. An investi-
gation discovered the real nature of the
"mining plant" and also ascertained
that its operators had ordered from
Mexico a large quantity of wire and
batteries, and returning to the Tribune
or the Times War Orphan bureau
with as little delay as possible.

As fast as the letters are received they
will be classified and turned over to
the various children's home finding
associations for investigation and re-
port. Only those on whom the report is
favorable will be considered.

A number of little groups of women
have written to inquire what they can
do in a quiet way to assist the plan
for finding homes for the war or-
phans. It is certain that the children
who are to come to America will
need plenty of warm and comfortable
clothing. The Tribune and Times will
be glad to have the assistance of any
women who desire to help in provid-
ing for the children's outfit.

**GERMAN SUBMARINE
REPORTED SUNK.**

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

PARIS, Nov. 13.—A special from
Dunkirk states that a French torpedo
boat sank a German submarine off
Westende, Belgium.

The submarine, it appears, was try-
ing to torpedo the French warship
when the latter's commander caught
sight of her periscope, put on full
speed and charged down on the
enemy, which disappeared. A large
quantity of oil rose to the surface,
marking the spot where the subma-
rine sank.

The torpedo boat received only
slight damage and returned to port
for repairs.

**THINKS HE SAW
GERMAN CRUISERS.**

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

LIMA (Peru) Nov. 13.—The watch-
man of the lighthouse at Port Corral,
Chile, reports that on Wednesday, No-
vember 13, he saw six cruisers steam-
ing south. His opinion was that they
were German cruisers. He could not
identify them definitely, but believed
that the Schernhorst, the Olenstein
and possibly the Leipzig were among
them.

Port Corral is 175 miles south of
Valparaiso.

The above information was received
here today by telegraph.

Costly.

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tures which may be incurred before
March 31, and all expenditures which
may be necessary or desirable to meet
trade or other abnormal conditions
created by the war.

This sum added to the previous

**BELGIANS FLOCK
TO FOOD SHIP.**

Unable to Realize Aid was so
Near at Hand.

Pitiful Scenes Witnessed all
Along the Route.

Much Praise Given Germans
for Their Assistance.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Jarvis E. Bell
of New York, who, on behalf of the
American Commission for Relief in
Belgium, assisted in the distribution
of the first cargo of relief supplies
sent to the Belgians, has given the
Associated Press a description of con-
ditions in the stricken country. Mr.
Bell said:

"Nothing that has been written
could exaggerate the misery of Bel-
gium. We drive for miles through
graveyards. Stakes, on some of which
were soldiers' heads and in which
were the tombstones—deserted fields
were cemeteries. As we entered the
villages women and children
sought refuge in the ruins of roofless
homes. They were so many and so
fresh in their suffering that we were
drawn almost to a halt. Their faces
could only see the gruesome surround-
ings in which they were struggling for
existence you would not wonder that
they failed to smile."

The Belgian peasant has in many
districts no home in which to sleep,
no food to eat, no implements with
which to work, no transport to reach
a market and finally no heart to
struggle against the inevitable. It is
unbelievable that war ever produced
such a complete and utter paralysis
as we saw in many parts of Bel-
gium. It can be attributed to the
lack of courage on the part of the
civilian population or to the inhu-
manity of the conqueror. It is simply
war up to date; civilized, Chris-
tian war.

The American relief steamer
Coblenz, carrying more than 1000 tons of
foodstuffs, arrived at Rotterdam from
London at 3 o'clock Sunday morning.
The Dutch government, with great
kindness, made an exception to the
rigid rule against working in the
day. The labor unions made equal
concessions with the result that on
Monday morning eight barges towed
by four express tugs left Rotterdam
en route to Brussels with relief sup-
plies. On each barge was a large
printed notice certifying that the car-
go had been sent in accordance with
a commission in care of the American
Minister to Belgium. On the door
of the captain's cabin in each barge
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**RUSSIA ADMITS
PLACING MINES.**

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAKING
NORTH SEA DANGEROUS
IS FIXED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—An effort
is being made by the United States
government to ascertain officially who
is responsible for the placing of mines
in the North Sea. This is one result
of representations made to the State
Department by the governments of
Denmark, Holland, Sweden and Nor-
way that their maritime commerce
with the United States had been par-
alyzed by the placing of mines outside
of territorial waters in violation of the
Hague treaties.

The United States was asked to join
with the governments in an effort
to have the warring European powers
state this danger to navigation.
Whether they will do so or not is still
under consideration.

Counselor Lansing inquired of the
British Ambassador along these lines
today and the Ambassador said he
did not have the information. Later
came notice from the American Am-
bassador at Petrograd confirming the
report that the Russian govern-
ment had placed mines in the zone
from 54:50 north latitude and in the
zone from 10:00 east longitude. This
closed the entrance and exit of the
Finnish and Riga gulfs.

Be Careful.

**HARD JOB
FOR UNCLE.**

ALLIES RESTLESS OVER SOUTH
AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

They Ask the United States to
Broach the Subject to the Differ-
ent Governments. Which is De-
termined to Keep the Door of Ne-
utrality Just at Present.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The possi-
bility that the United States might
take the indirect hint by Great Brit-
ain and France and invite the powers
of Pan-America to reach some uni-
form understanding on neutrality
was widely discussed here today. Such
an effort, it is realized, would have
to be undertaken delicately by the
United States, as there is no positive
evidence in the hands of the Wash-
ington government that any countries
of Central and South America have
been remiss in the observance of neu-
trality.

Both the British and the French
Ministers are reticent as to the
strength of the representations which
their governments have made to Ec-
uator and Colombia, but there is
every reason to believe that they are
not disposed to violate treaties of neu-
trality and that this has been sig-
nificantly set forth at both Quai
and Bogota.

It developed today that the British
and French notes presented to the
United States, informing the latter of
the diplomatic correspondence be-
tween the allies and Ecuador and
Colombia, constituted neither phre-
solographs. Both Great Britain and France
separately pointed out, however, in a
vague and diplomatic way the pos-
sible complications which might arise
if neutrality were not observed by the
South American countries.

LOSS ON CRUISER
MONMOUTH HEAVY.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.—It is officially
announced that the British cruiser
Monmouth, which was destroyed re-
cently in the battle with German
warships off the coast of Brazil, was
destroyed finally by artillery and the
eight officers who carried were killed.

The Germans were seen approach-
ing the Monmouth from the west and
the British cruiser was hit by a shell
which penetrated the magazine and
caused her to explode. The French and British air-
ships immediately ascended to meet
her. For some time the air fight
circled about the ship, and the de-
scending bullet machine guns spat-
tered bullets among them.

The German airships were seen
making a swift dash toward their
tranches and were followed by the
German, who too late discovered the
fate of the Monmouth. The British
situation only when shrapnel burst
about them. In a few minutes the
four German aeroplanes crashed to
earth.

SOLDIERS SAVE STEAMER.
EXTINGUISH FIRE ON BOARD.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

LONDON, Nov. 13, 11:15 p.m.—A
dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph
Company says that the steamer Clit-
a di Ravot, which was carrying 1000
S.O.S. call when 150 miles off Cap-
ri, Sicily, saying she was on fire, has
been rescued by the British warship
destroyed by soldiers on board.

**GERMANS GAIN TWO MILES
ALONG THE SUPPES RIVER.**

BY AN ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL"

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

distance of four miles to Nogent, east
of the city. Then the line there runs
east through Blies and Morvilliers
to the German front. The line there
runs east through Blies and Morvilliers
to the German front. The line there
runs east through Blies and Morvilliers
to the German front.

The German trenches follow the
river and one of its forks to Souain,
twelve miles northeast of Chalons.
Here the Germans have made a gain
of about two miles and occupied a
strong position along the Suppes River.
The line then circles Verdun and
the French have pushed the Germans
back out of range of the Meuse forts
and are now holding them to a line
through Fresnoy and Hattichbach,
eight miles from the river.

ST. MIHIEL HEMMED IN.
The German salient at St. Mihiel is
hemmed in on three sides by French
forces that leave a gap of less than
eight miles in the German rear. The
success of this semi-detached body in
conquering the salient was the result
of four weeks of a noteworthy
feat of arms. With the exception of
artillery the French have every ad-
vantage in their favor in this fight.
Their lack of success indicates that
they have been unable to provide
drastic but not necessarily violent
measures in dealing with certain hos-
tile inhabitants of the district.

From Pagny on the Moselle east-
ward to the Vosges Mountains, the
French advance has carried them to
all points to within five miles of the
Lorraine border. From the crest of
the Vosges Mountains, ten miles east of St. Die,
the battle line runs due south through
Thann and Altkirch to the Swiss bor-
der.

Neither side in the conflict shows
any sign yet of a serious effort to
bring the great battle to a close. Both
sides seem to be delaying in order to
complete special preparations before
beginning attacks in large force.

**PHILAN FAVORS
BIGGER FORTS.**

WOULD EXPEND MILLIONS ON
THE WORKS ABOUT SAN
FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—In an
address today before members of San
Francisco's Chamber of Commerce,
James D. Philan, United States Sen-
ator-elect, advocated the further for-
tification of San Francisco as the pos-
sible center of attack for the whole
Pacific Coast.

"San Francisco guards a coastline
exposed to the enemy and possible hos-
tility of Oriental peoples," said Mr.
Philan. "Millions of dollars spent in
building here impregnable fortifica-
tions and adequate quarters for
large army would not be wasted."

The President of San Francisco,
according to a dispatch from the
city, is a brigadier general and is en-
tirely unopposed, so far as is known
here, after the departure next week
of the Thirtieth Infantry. A few coast
artillery men from Fort Winfield Scott
will be sent to guard the vacant
buildings.

**ALL FORBIDDEN
TO LEAVE ANTWERP.**

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A

Los Angeles Daily Times

SECRET War News

even from the German Kaiser himself would be absolutely safe from the enemy's ear if they had Home Phones in Europe. That same absolute secrecy may be enjoyed by you right here at home. Do you realize that this is a remarkable service—and satisfaction?

Call Contract Dept. F98
Home Telephone Co.
Los Angeles

DRINK Puritas Distilled Water
5 Gallons 40c
Puritas Distilled Water
5 Gallons 40c
Puritas Distilled Water
5 Gallons 40c



There are business fans as well as war fans who watch the moving condition of things and know mighty well what this-and-that is the sign of. Efficiency, or lack of it, enters into business campaigns as well as into the campaigns of war.

Censor clothing advertising—See our clothing windows today

IT is well to play safe these days when you are ready for new clothes. And you probably are. Come where you know the past reputation of the concern. Buy clothing with a label in it of a maker that stands for sincere workmanship, the most of honest value, and long service. Avoid CHEAPNESS—the price ticket means nothing—low price does not stand for economy nor wearing worth—place VALUE FIRST. Study the window displays. Demand a guarantee that is without red-tape. Beware of rash promises in advertising and think over the past and future of the concern that makes them. Come, see the windows of this home of—

Hart Schaffner & Marx

good \$18 to \$40 clothes of economy. "The Store with a Conscience" enjoys the confidence of the community, enjoys a volume of business, is a success because it has a past reputation, and a present one, for big values, careful service, a guarantee that guarantees, and advertising that it always backs up. LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS—more, COME INSIDE and see what we offer you; the quality, the style, the fit, and width of selection. We're mighty proud to be the "home" of Hart Schaffner & Marx good clothes—clothes that are not hard to sell—clothes that 3,000,000 men the country over prefer. That's what counts, to wear a make of clothes that twice as many men wear as are in any other make, there must be some reason for it—the clothes are the reason.

—See Clothing Windows
Bdwy. at 6th
221 S. Spring

A CONFESSION BY DEMOCRATS
Admit Country's Growth Under Republican Regime.
Riches in Half a Century.
Social Conditions Improved.
Good Schools Planting.

WILLIAM MARCHES ON QUERETARO.
Battle in Factional Split is Imminent.
Commander-in-Chief of Carranza Troops.
In Absolute Accord with Northern Leader.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Preparation for the coming day today for the first time in the history of the United States, the report of the progress of the Carranza revolution was not made public by the War Department tomorrow. Secretary Garrison had nothing to say and to just what authority the report of Carranza would be delivered was not made plain. It has been assumed, however, that as the United States throughout the Mexican difficulties has dealt with the authorities actually in control of territory involved, the city would be turned over to an agent of Carranza, probably Gen. Carranza Aguilar, commanding the Constitutional forces in the State of Vera Cruz.

So far as is known, there has been no final decision as to when and to whom the more than \$1,000,000 of Mexican customs money now held by the United States shall be paid. Both Carranza and the Aguascalientes convention have given guarantees that customs duties collected at Vera Cruz will not be reimposed. In view of the complications which might arise, however, in the event Carranza were driven from power by the army supporting Gen. Guiterrez, the convention has suggested that payment of the money might be withheld pending a clarification of the situation.

REMOVAL OF PRIESTS.
Mr. Bryan's statement gave the first news of the removal of the priests and nuns from Vera Cruz. With their departure the only persons other than soldiers, marines and officials left in the city were the few who were in the United States for protection as Mexicans who have been in the employ of the Americans. Assurance that the evacuation would not be a hardship was given by the order of one of the conditions of evacuation to which both of the warring factions agreed.

Five army transports are waiting at Vera Cruz to bring away the troops, and Brig-Gen. Funston has reported that the evacuation can be completed within forty-eight hours after the order is given. The garrison numbers about 550 men, including the First Brigade of Infantry and marines.

VILLA TAKES OFFENSIVE.
Gen. Villa already has taken the offensive against Gen. Carranza, according to official advices reaching the United States government today. Villa's plan of campaign, the first stroke of which was accomplished in the occupation of the city of San Luis Potosi, calls for an immediate attack on Tampico, second in importance to Vera Cruz as a seaport and base from which military operations can be conducted.

In preparation for the attack the Washington government already is getting ready to take American refugees aboard ships lying in the Panuco River. With San Luis Potosi in his possession the Villa forces will move along the railroad to Tampico. Already, according to consular advices, the Villa troops command virtually all the territory north of the line drawn through Aguascalientes and San Luis Potosi, a much more extensive control than any military movement begun in the north of Mexico has obtained since revolutions began in Mexico four years ago.

CONTACT AT QUERETARO.
Moving southward Villa's army will come in contact with Gen. Carranza's men at Queretaro, though unconfirmed reports are that Gen. Gonzalez, division commander at the point, may remain loyal to the convention. Gen. Carranza is at Cordoba, where he will make his temporary capital. Carranza City apparently will be the objective of the Villa forces, with the purpose of thence moving eastward toward Cordoba and Vera Cruz.

Rafael Zubaran Capmany, Washington representative of Carranza, received a telegram from the latter today denying reports that the National Bank in Mexico City has been sacked by a mob of Constitutionalists. "The city is tranquil and peaceful," the telegram said.

Secretary Daniels said tonight no orders for the return of naval vessels now in Mexican waters would be issued until the army had departed from Vera Cruz. He added that he saw no reason at present for maintaining a large naval force there after the evacuation. Some of the ships will be kept on both coasts of Mexico, however, to protect American and foreign interests.

NAT GOODWIN IN CAFE ROW.
THREATENS SALESMAN WITH CATSUP BOTTLE BUT NO HARM DONE.
[BY HERBERT WEIR—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
LEWISTON (Idaho) Nov. 13.—Nat Goodwin, who appeared here last night in "Never Say Die," and N. E. Luck, a traveling salesman, were the principals in an altercation which furnished considerable excitement to the diners at the Bollinger grill last night after the show.

Luck, who was sitting near the table at which Goodwin was dining with Miss Morland, made some remarks concerning Goodwin and Maxine Elliott, Goodwin's former wife, which Nat overheard, and to which he took exception. Goodwin, who was armed with a catsup bottle and made for Luck. Officers were called in and took Luck to the City Hall where he was held under surveillance until Goodwin had retired, when he was allowed to depart.

LAUDS OLD FAMILY LAWYER.
Former Atty.-Gen. Wickersham Declares He Often Interposed to Prevent Domestic Injustice.
[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]
CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—A plea for the maintenance of the highest ethical standards of the legal profession was made here tonight by former Attorney General W. Wickersham, president of the Association of the City of New York, at a dinner given by the Chicago Bar Association. He suggested that the American method of examination by the courts or boards for admission to the bar is a memory test rather than a test of the candidate's thoroughness of the candidate's qualifications. Bar associations, he said, might do much to amend this situation.

LORIMER PLEADS NOT GUILTY.
[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]
CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Former Senator William Lorimer pleaded "not guilty" today to a charge of receiving \$100,000 from the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank, of which he was part owner.

GUILITY OF A MAN ON TRIAL.
[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]
SPOKANE, Nov. 13.—The jury in the trial of a man charged with the murder of a woman, returned a verdict of guilty today.

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The Owl Drug Co.
"A Satisfied Customer in Every Transaction."
Spring, Corner Fifth—Spring, Corner Third—Broadway, Corner Hill—Seventh, Corner Hill—625 South Broadway

Saturday's Surprise
Every Owl Advertisement is full of pocket-pleasing surprises.
Today It Is Todco Talcum
for 14c. Yes, that big 25c can hold eight ounces of the daintiest, finest borated talcum. So pure, so absorbent, so pleasingly perfumed with real Attar of Roses.
Today—Saturday—Special 14c

Drugs of Purity
GLYCERINE and ROSE WATER
Plain or benzoated.
Three ounces—Special 5c
ASPIRIN—12 tablets or capsules 15c
CAMPHORATED OIL—One ounce 10c
COGNAC OIL—Two ounces 10c
COCA BUTTER—One ounce 5c
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER—One ounce 10c
OIL SWEET ALMONDS—One ounce 10c
PLASTER PARIS—Six ounces 5c
PREPARED CHALK—Two ounces 5c
ROSE WATER—Two ounces 10c
WITCH HAZEL—Four ounces, SPECIAL 5c

Saturday's Soap Offering
Todco Soap, guest-room size, box of 12 cakes, regular 50c; a 25c hand brush, total value of 75c, all for 49c
Pozzoni Complexion Powder, Special 27c
Marcolized Wax, Special 59c
Owl Foot Comfort, Half-foot Saturday 10c
O-Cedar Polish, 25c size Saturday for 15c
Rose Cold Cream, 25c size Saturday for 15c
Capillaris Saturday for 29c
FREE—One 15c Box Baker Troches with Kikr Irish Moss Cough Balm 50c

Sunday's Shave
The joy of a good shave! How it seems to "live up" the dulled razor edge, making self-shaving so satis- factory.
Selected Strop Specials
75c Strops, special 59c
1.25 Strops, special 87c
1.75 Strops, special \$1.12
Owl Strops carry complete line of all shaving supplies.

THREE 5c cakes William's Shaving Soap Saturday—Special 10c

Get Your Sunday Films
TODAY Completely equipped East- man Kodak Dept. in store—Fifth and Spring and Seventh and Hill. \$1.00 will start you looking—It's great fun and very interesting.

RUSS CAPTURE MOVIE OUTFIT.
EXPEDITION TO TAIYR SHEKED AND MEMBERS BANISHED TO KIRENSK.
[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]
CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—A wireless message to the Daily News from London today said:
"Information has reached London that the members of the Deutsche Taimyland expedition of 1914 has been captured by the Russians and interned at Kirensk, with hundreds of other prisoners of war."
The expedition was headed by Edem Zeeler, a German-American, formerly of Portland, Or.
"He left Germany last spring for Siberia, equipped with many bags of deli-catest food, a moving picture camera, note paper and wagonloads of sundries. The objective was the mysterious peninsula of Taimyr, jutting out from the northern coast of Siberia. In July, having advanced 150 miles on its way north through Irkutsk, the party was reported to have gone broke."
"Backers of the expedition in Germany failed to respond quickly and member of the party obtained loan from friends in Siberia."
"When the war broke out the Russian government requested the members of the party to define their status. The government then shipped them 1000 miles north to Kirensk, which is an unpopulated place of banishment. The daily allowance of each member of the expedition for food is said to be equivalent to 4 cents."

GOVERNORS AIR FEW COMPLAINTS.
OFFICIOUS SUBORDINATES AND QUARANTINE VIOLATIONS CAUSE GRAY HAIR.
[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]
MADISON (Wis.) Nov. 13.—Com- plaint that Governors as a rule do not have sufficient power to remove subordinate State officers and were therefore subject to adverse criticism because of the acts of underlings, was voiced today at the Governors' conference by Gov. Elihu A. Ammons of Colorado and other State Executives.
Gov. Ammons declared that recent industrial difficulties in Colorado ran the State deeply into debt, destroyed much property and cost more than 200 lives—all because other State officers were not amenable to the desires of the Governor and defied his orders.
Gov. Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming, William Spry of Utah and S. V. Stewart of Montana protested against what they termed lax methods of regulating shipments of tuberculous cattle. Gov. Carey specifically attacked Illinois on this score. Gov. E. F. Durnea of Illinois said that every effort was made by his State to prevent exportation of diseased animals, the veterinary inspectors being under civil service.

A Few Hints
Alligator Pears Berries New Guavas Celery Roots Savoy Cabbage Sweet Cider
LUDWIG-MATTHEWS CO.
Telephones: Main 550; A2236; F4487. 133-36 SOUTH MAIN.

Horlick's Malted Milk
The Food Drink for All Ages—Highly Nutritious and Convenient
Rich milk, with malted grain extract, in powder form—dissolves in water—more healthful than tea or coffee. Used in training athletes. The best diet for infants, Growing Children, Invalids, and the Aged. It agrees with the weakest digestion.
Ask for "HORLICK'S" at Hotels, Restaurants, Fountain- Don't travel without it. Also keep it at home. A lunch in a minute. In Lunch Tablet form, also, ready to eat. Convenient—nutritious.

A hat from Spier is worth the price you pay for it.
Spier Third Street at Hill.
The place to buy luggage that is good.
INDESTRUCTO LUGGAGE SHOP
Gowns Waists
Bonton Millinery 347-349 Broadway
QUICK MEAL STOVES
The gas cook stove that simplifies cooking. Ask the dealer.
Case-Senart-Damers Co. 413 E. Broadway.

Classified Advertisements

MACHINERY
FOR SALE—MOTOR LAUNCHES, etc., etc. See classified ad. for details. Address: THE MOTOR NEWS, 110 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

NOTARIES
JAMES H. HARRIS, Notary Public, 110 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

MODELS
AND Model Makers
MORRIS, GRANT, DICK, NOVATERS AND SPE- cialists in all kinds of models. Address: THE MOTOR NEWS, 110 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

MESSAGE
FOR SALE—MOTOR LAUNCHES, etc., etc. See classified ad. for details. Address: THE MOTOR NEWS, 110 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTIONS
FOR SALE—MOTOR LAUNCHES, etc., etc. See classified ad. for details. Address: THE MOTOR NEWS, 110 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

PATENTS
AND Patent Attorneys
PROFESSOR PATENT AGENT, HARRIS & STRAIN, 110 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
FOR SALE—MOTOR LAUNCHES, etc., etc. See classified ad. for details. Address: THE MOTOR NEWS, 110 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

TRANSFERS
AND Express
FIVE ROOMS OF FURNITURE MOVED BY PLANO, 110 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

TYPEWRITERS
OF Various Makes
STYVENSON, 110 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

THE TIMES CIRCULATION FOR SEPTEMBER, 1914.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES.
I, Harry Chandler, Assistant General Manager of the Los Angeles Times, being duly sworn, depose and say that the following is a true and correct statement of the daily circulation of said newspaper for the month of September, 1914.

	Copies
For sale by the news-vendor	3,200
For sale by the carrier	1,800
For sale by the subscription agent	1,200
For sale by the advertiser	1,000
For sale by the publisher	1,000
For sale by the printer	1,000
For sale by the distributor	1,000
For sale by the collector	1,000
For sale by the agent	1,000
For sale by the broker	1,000
For sale by the dealer	1,000
For sale by the wholesaler	1,000
For sale by the retailer	1,000
For sale by the importer	1,000
For sale by the exporter	1,000
For sale by the manufacturer	1,000
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THE BIG ONES TO MEET HERE.

Methodist Bishops Decide on
Los Angeles.

Ad Men to Hear Sermon on
Grasshoppers.

Sermon Series on the War
in Europe.

The most important religious body that has met in Los Angeles, aside from the general conventions of several denominations, is announced to meet here next year—the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The word was received yesterday by a telegram from Lieut.-Gov. Wallace, who is attending the meeting now in session in Boston, to W. L. Cleveland, secretary of the local committee, of which Mr. Wallace is chairman.

At the recent Methodist Conference in Pasadena the following committee was appointed to secure, if possible, the meeting of next year and to have

charge of the arrangements for its entertainment: A. J. Wallace, W. L. Cleveland, Dr. Matt S. Hughes, Rev. Alfred Inwood, Dr. F. D. Mather, Dr. Charles L. Lock, Rev. John Oliver, Dr. H. W. Peck, Rev. H. I. Rasmus, C. C. Bragdon, E. P. Clarke, W. F. Cronmiller, A. M. Draw, C. M. Parker and S. Townsend.

In addition to the bishops, of whom there are twenty-six, the body will include all the great governing committees of the General Conference, missionaries from all the principal fields of the world, editors of the church papers and leading laymen from all of the fifteen districts. Since the meeting of the last General Conference five bishops have died—Bishops McIntyre, Smith, Bowman, Walden and Moore.

Those now living are Bishops Hughes, Hamilton, Vincent, Neely Quayle, Berry, Hartwell, Harris, Bashford, McDowell, Burt, Cranston, Thirkield, Henderson, McConnell, Cooke, Lee, Shepard, Wilson, Russell, Anderson, Lewis, Scott, Luccock, Stunts and Bristol.

In connection with the meeting of the Board of Bishops it is proposed to hold a convention of Methodist men of the Pacific Coast, which will bring approximately 3000 active churchmen here at the same time.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

CENTRAL CHURCHES AT TRINITY.
The principal service on Thanksgiving Day will be held in Trinity Auditorium, Rev. C. C. Seelman presiding and ministers of the downtown churches taking part in the service. The service will be presided over by William Horace Day, the music by the Trinity choir and the male chorus of the Y.M.C.A. The offering which will be taken on the occasion will be equal-

ity divided between the Church Federation and the noncombatant sufferers by the European war. Services will be arranged later for other churches in different parts of the city.

TEMPLE ATTRactions.

GRASSHOPPERS AND "AD" MEN.

The attractions at Temple Auditorium will be much out of the usual tomorrow, Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher will preach in the morning on "Heaping Coals of Fire on Our Enemies' Head." In addition to the large choir, a quintette and Mrs. Robert A. Smith, soloist, the Webber Juvenile Orchestra, which is filling a professional engagement in the city, will play at the morning service. Mr. and Mrs. Webber are old friends of Dr. Brougher and as a compliment to him have consented to delight the audience. At night Dr. Brougher will preach on "What is the Power of the Tongue?" The music will consist of numbers by the choir organ recital by Ray Hastings, solo by George H. Benson and Miss Alice Lohr, and Hiner's Cornet Quartette will be the special feature.

The Los Angeles Ad Club will attend all the services of the day and in the evening will sit in a body in seats specially reserved for them.

BOSTON CHURCHMAN.

DR. DAY'S WAR SERIES.

Dr. Hubert C. Herring of Boston, who as secretary of the Congregational National Council, is the executive head of all Congregational work in the United States, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church tomorrow morning on "The War in Europe." The service will be presided over by William Horace Day, the music by the Trinity choir and the male chorus of the Y.M.C.A. The offering which will be taken on the occasion will be equal-

ity divided between the Church Federation and the noncombatant sufferers by the European war. Services will be arranged later for other churches in different parts of the city.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Rev. James McGraw, D.D., of Pittsburgh will preach in Westlake Presbyterian Church tomorrow, his topic being "The Bible in Our Public Schools," and that of the evening, "Christ's Offer to Men." Dr. Corley, the pastor, is in San Diego assisting in the dedication of a church.

Bishop Johnson will administer the rite of confirmation and preach tomorrow morning in the Church of the Epiphany. In the evening the pastor, Rev. W. Bedford-Jones, will preach a special sermon to the confirmation class.

"Your Shadow," will be the subject of a sermon on Sunday morning in Central Baptist Church, by Dr. James W. Davis. In the evening he will preach on "What is the Power of the Tongue?" Fred C. McPherson will take charge of the choir tomorrow, singing at both services, and will at once organize a chorus.

Dr. Charles Edward Locke will preach tomorrow morning in the First Methodist Church on "Beautiful Autumnal Lessons." In the evening, following a short sermon on "The Inequality of Reforms," he will answer questions submitted to him during the past month. The large vested choir under the direction of Carl Bronson will sing at both services.

Dr. George E. Burlingame of San Francisco will preach in Immanuel Presbyterian Church tomorrow, both morning and evening. Business men will speak at the 4:30 service for young people, and J. M. Berkeley will

speak on the church steps at 7 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. George Wallace, dean of the Cathedral, Tokio, Japan, now on tour of the United States, will preach tomorrow morning in St. Athanasius Episcopal Church. The topic will be "The Bible in Our Public Schools," and that of the evening, "Christ's Offer to Men."

A two weeks' evangelistic series of meetings will commence in the Central Christian Church, Rev. E. H. Miller, pastor, tomorrow, under the leadership of Rev. Fred W. Jackson.

The Inter-Presbyterian Ministers' Association will meet tomorrow in the Presbyterian Church at 10:30 Monday, when Col. Nathan Ward Fitzgerald will read his epic poem on "Palestine."

"Was Jesus a Christian Scientist?" will be the much-debated subject discussed in the morning subject tomorrow, St. Paul's Pro-Catholic Sunday morning. In the evening, "Jonah on the Up Grade," Last Sunday the dean of the church, Rev. E. H. Miller, will preach on "The Power of the Tongue," and the big fish started after him. Frank Hadlock, the boy soprano, will sing.

Mr. W. N. Brewster of China will speak in West Adams Methodist Church Sunday morning and Rev. W. L. Davis will preach on "A Message to Garcia and Some Others." In the evening the pastor's sermon will be "The Power of the Tongue," and the big fish started after him. Frank Hadlock, the boy soprano, will sing.

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YOUR BIBLE LESSON.

JESUS THE JUDGE OF MEN.

LESSON—John 12:44-50.

GOLDEN TEXT—Matthew 5:11.

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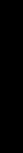
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SATURDAY MORN.

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THE CITY
AND ENVIRONS.

EVENTS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Lecture on Poland.

Cod. John Sleski will lecture on "Poland and the European Conflict" at tonight's meeting of the Women's Republic in room 519 Grimes building.

Ella Meets Wednesday.

Los Angeles Lodge, No. 99, R.P.O.E., has fixed the time of its monthly meetings at 7 o'clock Wednesday night. The lodge will give a large dinner-dance tomorrow night. C. S. Colquhoun will be chairman.

Her Error Fatal.

The mistake of Mrs. Maxine Negler of No. 1114 W. Forty-sixth street who swallowed several poisonous anti-septic tablets for what she thought were "anti-fat" pills, was fatal yesterday. She died in the El Centro Hospital early in the morning.

City Club Programme.

The subject of the meeting of the Evening City Club at Christopher's Monday night will be "Organization of the Drama League of America and its Work." Forrest Bailey will speak and the one-act play, "Christ and the Moon," will be read by Miss Dora Holmes.

Relief for Allies.

The Allied Relief Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution is conducting a campaign to collect clothing and supplies for the refugees and needy in England. Warm clothing, worn yet serviceable blankets and comforts are particularly desired. The committee has secured a room at No. 413 South Hill street as headquarters.

W.C.T.U. Federation Meeting.

The Los Angeles Federation of the W.C.T.U. will meet on Wednesday at the third floor of Trinity Auditorium building. At 2 p.m. Mrs. Elizabeth Baker Bohan will speak on "Prison Reform," and Meyer Lissner will speak on some of the results of the late election. The ladies are invited to attend the meetings.

Chinese Doctor Gully.

P. Foo Yuen, a wealthy Chinese herb doctor, with rooms at Ninth and Olive streets, was found guilty of practicing medicine without a license by a jury in Police Judge William's court last night. He was sentenced Monday. Attorney Nimmo, special prosecutor for the State Board of Medical Examiners, announced that the conviction will result in the arrest of other Chinese doctors.

Free Lecture on Mexico.

The Webster Club of the Young Men's Christian Association has arranged a series of free lectures for the benefit of its members and that portion of the public interested in the several subjects. The first of the series will be delivered this evening by Robert Speed, whose topic will be "Mexico, Its People and its Troubles," illustrated by the stereoscope.

For New Masonic Temple.

Benjamin F. Bledsoe, newly-appointed Federal judge for this district, and Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge, will come here from Fresno this morning in order to lay the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple of Westlake. The ceremony will be held at 10 o'clock this afternoon. The corner-stone for the handsome new home of the lodge will be laid with impressive ceremonies. The presence of a full attendance of the membership.

Unanimous Report.

In the matter printed yesterday on page 12, part 1, of The Times, relative to the late Gen. Chaffee, the fact was inadvertently omitted that the report of the Committee on Memorial Resolutions was unanimously adopted by the companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, specially assembled at Hotel Clark for the purpose of acting on the report. The committee was also thanked through a formal vote of the body. It was voted that the report be spread upon the records and that engrossed copies be sent to the relatives of the deceased and to the headquarters of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Funeral Arrangements.

The funeral of Mrs. Francis Murphy will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at the chapel of Broese Brothers, conducted by Dr. O. H. L. Mason of Long Beach. The Harverson, the organization of women of which Mrs. Murphy was president, will attend in a body. Annie Schell will sing by request the same song she sang at the funeral of Francis Murphy seven years ago. "Will There be any Stars in My Crown?" Grace James will sing "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." Interment will be in the family plot in Rosecliff Cemetery.

Engagement Denied.

Declaring that she is much older than Finley W. Taylor, the young man who committed suicide Thursday night by taking forty grains of strychnine, Miss Elroy Wortman, a Glendora school teacher, said yesterday the report that she was engaged to him was absurd. Taylor left a note in which he asked that Miss Wortman be notified if he met with an accident and his landlord said the

"young man had told him he was to marry the teacher. 'Those who know us both and the great difference in our ages can appreciate the absurdity of the conjecture that we were engaged,' said Miss Wortman yesterday.

Interesting Trade Magazine.

The Harris & Frank Salesman, a monthly publication issued by that firm, is an unusual innovation, containing much good reading, news of the people connected with the store and very little that has the flavor of advertising. The current number devotes twelve pages to an entertaining illustrated article by Lawrence Frank, covering a portion of his travels in Europe.

Where Crops are Big.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the Los Angeles Traffic Association's annual pilgrimage to the Imperial Valley. The party, which will probably number fifty or more men, will leave here Friday evening and will spend Saturday at the Imperial County Fair at El Centro, returning here Sunday.

Chamber Honors Him.

The president of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday appointed E. A. Woodward, G. Harold Powell, E. P. Bosbyshell and D. K. Edwards to represent the chamber today at the funeral of the late A. P. Griffith, to be conducted at the family residence in Azusa at 11 o'clock a.m. Mr. Griffith was a member of the Agricultural and Horticultural and Foreign Trade committees of the organization.

New Traffic Manager.

F. M. Jenifer, formerly general agent for the Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad here, has been appointed traffic manager and will probably make this city his headquarters, according to word received yesterday from the Oakland office of the road. Mr. Jenifer succeeds W. R. Alberger, resigned. He has recently been general freight and passenger agent for the line. This position is abolished with his advancement to traffic manager.

Bar Delegates.

Delegates and members, who will go to Oakland to attend the meeting of the California Bar Association on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week are: Delegates, W. E. Wright, William Chambers, Judge Taft, Lynn Helm, John G. Mott, D. Hunsaker, C. S. Tappan, former Judge Boardwell, S. P. Murrell, W. H. Anderson, Oscar Mueller, former Judge W. R. Harvey, Russ Avery, W. W. Middlecott; members, William J. Hunsaker, Judge Conner, J. P. Chabrier, Judge Monroe, Public Defender Wood, Secretary Robinson, Judge Rivers, Judge Adams, Jesse Waterman and Judge Thomas of Santa Ana.

PERSONALS

F. W. Thompson, general western agent for the Rock Island Railroad, is at the Alexandria City. Other arrivals yesterday were E. A. Bernad, lumber dealer, and Mrs. Bernad of Winnipeg; and A. P. Glanville, banker of San Francisco.

The guests at the Clark include the following: E. L. Pett, manager of the Bingham Mines Company and Mrs. Pett of Salt Lake City; J. D. Andrews, special agent for the Chicago Great Western Railroad in Chicago; Charles C. Williams, real estate dealer, Mrs. Williams and their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Williams of Philadelphia; and Dr. R. W. Avery of Oxford.

E. L. Hilton, shoe manufacturer of Boston, is at the Angelus and also August W. L. Hartbauer, motor car dealer of Detroit, and L. J. Lutticken, stationery dealer of Pittsfield, Mass. The arrivals at the Westminster yesterday included W. O. Wetzelich, merchant of Naco, Ariz., and Andrew Hart, banker of San Francisco.

INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.

An attempt to burn the rooming-house of Mrs. J. E. Wilkins at No. 117 North Olive street early yesterday morning was frustrated by the opportune arrival of Mrs. A. Best, occupant of one of the apartments. Finding a door, she saw the curtains of the room in flames, and looking out saw a man running from the place. With the assistance of other roomers the fire was extinguished. Mrs. Wilkins suspects a former roomer, with whom she had a dispute.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

(Advertisements.)

For quick action drop answers to Times "liners" in Times' letter boxes in downtown office buildings. The locations of the boxes are printed in the first column of The Times "liner" section.

Baled shavings for horse bedding, nurseries and packing purposes; economical and clean. Miller Hove and Box Co., 201 N. Avenue 18. East 1118, 19489.

The Times Branch Office, No. 619 South Spring street. Advertisements and subscriptions taken.

and the Worst Is Yet to Come



The Exclusive Specialty House for Feminine Apparel
Garments of Style, Quality, Lowest Prices

Mayer Siegel & Co.
443-445-447 South Broadway

Children's Sweaters
Wool sweaters in plain and two tone weaves.
Sizes 1 to 6 years, priced.....95c up
Sizes 8 to 14 years, priced.....\$2.50 up

Children's Lingerie Underwear
Petticoats, 50c up. Drawers, 25c up. Gowns, 50c up. (Third Floor)

Women's Coats
For small women and misses.
Large variety of smart models, all shown in the season popular colors; in Zibelines, Diagonal, Treeds, Chevrons and Mixtures. Special at.....\$14.50 (Second Floor)

Separate Skirts
Women's skirts, of cloth materials, such as Mixtures, Epones, Diagonals, etc. A special line. \$2.95 (Second Floor)

Art Needle Work
Free lesson in hand embroidery, given here daily, from 9 to 11 A.M., with purchases of materials. (Third Floor)

The Exclusive Specialty House for Feminine Apparel

You Should Overcoat Yourself Right Now

It is overcoat time and this is your overcoat store.

Here is such an array of today's models, choice of superior fabrics and selection of color tones as to make your purchase eminently satisfactory.

Smith Company assurance strengthens the guarantee of the maker.

Benjamin or L. System Overcoats and Suits \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25 and up.

It is a certainty you will receive superior value.

This good old store surpasses even its former season's service to the men of Southern California.

James Smith Company
Clothing Retailers
On Broadway at 548-50
James Smith Sole Owner.

VICENTE TERRACE, residence and apartment sites, finest in Ocean Park, Venice or Santa Monica. SCHADER-WELLS, 1808 Ocean Avenue, Santa Monica.

PACIFIC PORTABLE HOUSES
Greatest house value on the market. Pacific Portable Houses, 1429 S. Main, Los Angeles, Cal. 21008, Main 335. Branch 849 Main, 21 Centre, Cal.

Foo & Wing Herb Co.
T. Foo Yuen, Herbalist. Have never moved from 303 S. Olive St. More than 20 years at this location. You are invited to call.

THOS. B. CLARK
General Auctioneer and Importer of Antique Furniture.
840 SOUTH HILL STREET
F1907, Broadway 1921.

AUCTION.
Now at Our New Store
1028-9 N. W. ST. AT 11TH ST.
Regular auctions at our store every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Household goods. Consignments solicited. REED & HAMMOND, F7545. Broadway 2880.

What Have You to Sell?
Call us up for best bargains.
FURNITURE FURNITURE CO.
Seventh and Los Angeles Streets
320-32 South Main Street

AUCTION
J. J. GOODMAN, Auctioneer and Commission House.
Furniture, Merchandise, Pictures, Office and Household Goods, 112-114-116 West 2d (Between Spring and Main) F4313 Main 2114. -PHONE- F4313

O'CONNOR
E. J. O'CONNOR, Sole Manager.
Broadway 1921.

AUCTION!
Two magnificent furniture auctions:
Tuesday, Nov. 17—2-5 P.M. (12 rooms)
1341 Fairfax Ave., Hollywood.
Wednesday, Nov. 18—2-5 P.M. (12 rooms)
1200 W. 24th St. (Cue, Arlington).
Goods in each sale as fine as money could buy. Each object has place.
STROUSE & HULL, Auctioneers, Main 1181.
Dated October 18, 1914.



But speaking of speed—just watch Brauer's big adv. in this paper tomorrow. It will make all other tailoring sales look like snails in reverse gear.

Suits to Order for a Song! Sing!

A.K. Brauer & Co.
TAILORS TO MEN WHO KNOW.
Two Spring Street Stores
345-347 and 529-527 1/2

Britton of the Seventh

The first call came from Tenth and Hope streets, where Miss Loree Bowlers of No. 1123 South Hope street lost her purse containing \$12 and a bank book. A well-dressed young man, according to Miss Bowlers, snatched her purse and then fled through back lots. The purse contained a \$12 bill and the bank book picked up later some blocks away. The \$12 and the bank book, however, escaped.

While standing in front of her home at No. 454 South Figueroa street, Miss Grace Stevenson was robbed of her purse, containing about \$12. The thief, according to the girl, was young and well-dressed, walked up to her and asked for an address, then he snatched her purse and fled.

Miss M. N. Mohan, No. 647 South Grand avenue, reported that at Eleventh street and Grand avenue a boy riding a bicycle approached her, sprang from the bicycle and, seizing her, snatched her purse, containing \$5, and escaped on his wheel.

The last call came from Miss Edna Wagner of No. 1861 Orange street. While standing near the intersection of Orange and Lake streets, Miss Wagner declared a well-dressed young man walked up to her, snatched her silver purse and fled. She lost \$1 and the purse.

DRS. SHORES & SHORES
THE RELIABLE SPECIALISTS
Rooms 221 to 225 Heene Bldg., Third and Spring Streets, Los Angeles, Cal. 21 years of successful practice exclusively in the treatment of all diseases of the throat, nose and lungs. Nervous diseases of all kinds.

MEN AND WOMEN
Is a positive guarantee that Drs. Shores have the latest and most successful and reliable method of treating all diseases of the throat, nose and lungs. Low rates, easy payments. Up-to-date treatment. Medicines free to patients. Get your money's worth. Consultation and advice free. Office Hours: 9-11, evenings, 7-9, Sundays, 10 to 12.

El Segundo
\$1,000,000 has been expended to date on Standard Oil Ref. Stay at El Segundo.

Free Excursions
Every Sunday, Leave 8:00 a.m. Return Tickets at Our Office. \$1.00. Regularly scheduled. Call or write today. 1111 N. Los Angeles, Auto Road. Map Free if You Present This Ad. Phone: 6100—Main 5175.

Meyer Land Company
HILLDALE TRACT
In the Garanza Highlands on Eagle Rock Avenue, at Los Angeles City Limits. Lots \$350 to \$750. Easy terms. After all there is no better investment than good Los Angeles real estate, and now is the time to buy.
106 SOUTH AVENUE 84

Pioneer Roofing
MADE IN U.S.A. GUARANTEED OVER 25 YEARS. BY PIONEER ROOFING CO. 247 23 S. L.A.S.

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING THE
See us before you build. We can save you money, time and trouble. Walker Furniture Outlets Co., Inc. "9th Year" 1923 S. Grand Ave. Phone 12041-Bldg. 1924.

SALE
Two magnificent furniture auctions:
Tuesday, Nov. 17—2-5 P.M. (12 rooms)
1341 Fairfax Ave., Hollywood.
Wednesday, Nov. 18—2-5 P.M. (12 rooms)
1200 W. 24th St. (Cue, Arlington).
Goods in each sale as fine as money could buy. Each object has place.
STROUSE & HULL, Auctioneers, Main 1181.
Dated October 18, 1914.

THE WEATHER
[Official Report.]
LOCAL OFFICE, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Nov. 13.—(Reported by Fred A. Crockett, Forecast.) At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.03; at 9 a.m. 29.98. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 54 deg. and 60 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 94 per cent.; 9 a.m., 75 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 4 miles; 9 a.m., south, velocity 7 miles. Highest temperature, 61 deg.; lowest, 52 deg. Rainfall for season, .33 of an inch. Showers reduced to sea level.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.—Friday morning's map presents the first appearance this year of winter conditions over the United States. A mass of low pressure over the eastern United States and the far West. A moderate gale is in progress at Los Angeles. The temperature is in the 50s and 60s. The wind is from the north and west. The clouds are light and the sky is clear. The weather is pleasant and the sun is shining.

LOCAL FORECAST.
For Los Angeles and vicinity: Fair Saturday; northwesterly winds. For California south of the President: Fair Saturday; light winds.

STATE FORECAST.
SUN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—(Weather Forecast.) San Francisco and vicinity: Santa Clara and San Joaquin valleys: Fair Saturday; light winds. Sacramento Valley: Fair Saturday; light winds. California north of the President: Partly cloudy Saturday; light winds.

ARIZONA FORECAST.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Forecast for Arizona: Fair Saturday; light winds. For California south of the President: Fair Saturday; light winds.

YUMA (Ariz.) Nov. 13.—(Exclusive Dispatch from the Yuma Office.) Yuma and vicinity: Partly cloudy Saturday; light winds. For California south of the President: Fair Saturday; light winds.

PURSE-SNATCHERS
ROB FOUR GIRLS.

All cases reported from the same section—LOSSES ARE SMALL.

Purse-snatchers last night kept the flying squadrons on the move from Central Police Station. Four cases within three hours, all from about the same neighborhood, were sent in to the police station, and in each case the police were unable to arrest the robber, although each call was answered immediately.

The first call came from Tenth and Hope streets, where Miss Loree Bowlers of No. 1123 South Hope street lost her purse containing \$12 and a bank book. A well-dressed young man, according to Miss Bowlers, snatched her purse and then fled through back lots. The purse contained a \$12 bill and the bank book picked up later some blocks away. The \$12 and the bank book, however, escaped.

While standing in front of her home at No. 454 South Figueroa street, Miss Grace Stevenson was robbed of her purse, containing about \$12. The thief, according to the girl, was young and well-dressed, walked up to her and asked for an address, then he snatched her purse and fled.

Miss M. N. Mohan, No. 647 South Grand avenue, reported that at Eleventh street and Grand avenue a boy riding a bicycle approached her, sprang from the bicycle and, seizing her, snatched her purse, containing \$5, and escaped on his wheel.

The last call came from Miss Edna Wagner of No. 1861 Orange street. While standing near the intersection of Orange and Lake streets, Miss Wagner declared a well-dressed young man walked up to her, snatched her silver purse and fled. She lost \$1 and the purse.

To cap the purse-snatching cases the police received a call from No. 725 Biltmore street, where the apartment of J. H. Falcon had been burglarized about \$100 in jewelry by a passing thief.

NURSES HELD FOR MURDER.

ANOTHER ARREST IS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH DEATH OF MILLIONAIRE.

(BY A. P. HUNT WIRE.)
SAN ANTONIO (Tex.) Nov. 13.—The arrest of Mrs. Emma Dueschel on a charge of murder has added another chapter to the mystery of the murder of Otto Koehler, the millionaire brewer. Mrs. Emma Dueschel, who admitted that she shot Koehler, was arrested at her home immediately after the tragedy and is a prisoner in the local hospital, suffering from a wound in her arm.

An artery was severed with a case knife and she still retains a wound on her arm. It is still undecided whether it was self-inflicted wound or resulted from an assault upon her by Koehler, who, she asserts, attacked her. Mrs. Dueschel and Miss Bergemeister are trained nurses and lived together in a cottage owned by the police.

The police have out a statement today in which it was said that two revolvers were found in the bedroom of Mrs. Bergemeister, where the tragedy took place. One had not been discharged and five empty cartridges were in the other.

A sworn statement given to the police and District Attorney by Mrs. Dueschel has not been made public and will not be given until the trial of the two women. Coroner Campbell began an inquest today.

Koehler's wife is an invalid and Miss Bergemeister, it is said, was engaged as a nurse for her in Germany several years ago and came to this country with the family.

Is John a Mayor?
(BY A. P. HUNT WIRE.)
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—John M. Eshleman, president of the Railroad Commission of the State of California and Lieutenant-Governor-elect, advocated regulation of public utilities as opposed to competition at today's session of the conference of American Mayors.

Lime Starvation
Causes Tuberculosis
The Medical Record (New York) of December 12, 1908, contains an article on "The Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Based on the Assumption That the Cause of the Disease is Lime Starvation," by Dr. John F. Russell, who says: "Lime starvation is recognized as preventing the active development of tuberculosis in the adult may be considered as due to lime deficiency. Among the reasons for lime deficiency are: (1) the use of soft water; (2) the use of soft water; (3) the use of soft water; (4) the use of soft water; (5) the use of soft water; (6) the use of soft water; (7) the use of soft water; (8) the use of soft water; (9) the use of soft water; (10) the use of soft water; (11) the use of soft water; (12) the use of soft water; (13) the use of soft water; (14) the use of soft water; (15) the use of soft water; (16) the use of soft water; (17) the use of soft water; (18) the use of soft water; (19) the use of soft water; (20) the use of soft water; (21) the use of soft water; (22) the use of soft water; (23) the use of soft water; (24) the use of soft water; (25) the use of soft water; (26) the use of soft water; (27) the use of soft water; (28) the use of soft water; (29) the use of soft water; (30) the use of soft water; (31) the use of soft water; (32) the use of soft water; (33) the use of soft water; (34) the use of soft water; (35) the use of soft water; 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Politics.

SOCIALISTS TO
READ HER OUT.

Candidate Just Defeated is
Served Notice.

Favored Erasing of Party
Lines, is Charge.

"Progressive" Elected Can't
Sit in Assembly.

Estelle Lawton Lindsey, Socialist party candidate for the Assembly in the Sixty-first District at the recent election, is in process of being read out of the party. The news was broken to her yesterday by letter and by a committee of Socialists.

Mrs. Lindsey, it is alleged, favored in the recent campaign the obliteration of party lines, although she was a Socialist candidate. She even said some things about "Progressive" candidates.

Mrs. Lindsey was told yesterday that to publicly renounce party allegiance is considered by Socialists a breach of faith, yet when she reminded the committee that the whole Socialist party was annihilated by the Socialist vote, that went bodily to the "Progressives," she was told that was an altogether different matter. Whatever begins of Socialists occurred at the election occurred in the privacy of the election booth.

WISHARD IS INELIGIBLE.

Although she has been a member of the Socialist County Committee and a hard worker for the party, she is to be read out, yet when she reminded the committee that the whole Socialist party was annihilated by the Socialist vote, that went bodily to the "Progressives," she was told that was an altogether different matter. Whatever begins of Socialists occurred at the election occurred in the privacy of the election booth.

Wishard (Prog.) 5,932
Mrs. Lindsey (Social.) 2,524
McDonald (Rep.) 2,421
Muhleman (Dem.) 2,609

Wishard's plurality 1,448

Mr. Wishard admits he had not lived in California for three years, the time fixed by law, at the date of the election. Legally he cannot serve, but he says he will make a fight for his seat in the Assembly. Unless the matter is taken into the courts before it comes to the attention of the Legislature, which is judge of the qualifications of its members, there will be a vacancy in the Sixty-first District if it is held by the courts beforehand that Mr. Wishard is ineligible, Gov. Johnson may, under the law, call a special election in the district. There is no way under the law by which the candidate receiving the next highest vote could be seated.

Mr. Wishard came to California January 3, 1912. In filing his non-resident petition he swore that he was qualified by residence and otherwise.

The "Progressive" County Committee tried to get him to withdraw in favor of Mrs. Lindsey two days before the election, and he refused. The committee then sent literature and workers into the district to try to elect Mrs. Lindsey. Her vote would have been much larger had not the supervisors thrown out the figures from precinct No. 89, where she received 341 votes.

LYON IS ELECTED.

The supervisors yesterday announced the official vote in the Sixty-second Assembly District, as follows:

Lyon (Rep.) 6,895
McLennan (Prog.) 4,647
Lloyd (Rep.) 1,752
Sanders (Prog.) 1,253

Lyon's plurality 2,248

In the Sixty-third District, A. L. Bartlett (Rep.) was elected by a big majority, but the vote had not been tabulated last night. In the Sixty-fourth C. E. Scott (Rep.) was elected over A. W. Eckman (Prog.). Mr. Scott's vote was 4,703 and Mr. Eckman's 4,655.

In the Sixty-fifth District, R. P. Benton (Rep.) received 3,323 votes and T. L. Ambrose (Prog.) 3,122. Mr. Ambrose was defeated for re-election. The supervisors will announce the vote on the remaining Assembly districts today.

ALLARD WINS EASILY.

J. W. Ballard (Rep.) was elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-eighth District over W. F. Cronmiller, the "Progressive," with ease. The official vote is:

Ballard (Rep.) 8,459
Cronmiller (Prog.) 7,857
Ireland (Rep.) 4,477

Ballard's plurality 602

In the Thirty-fourth District, H. Stanley Benedict (Prog.) had a walk-away. He won the Republican and Democratic nominations at the primaries. The vote was:

Benedict (Prog.) 23,528
Benjamin (Rep.) 2,120
Sanderson (Prog.) 743

Benedict's majority 17,677

The official vote for State Senator in the Thirty-sixth District was:

Carr (Prog.) 9,959
Turnbull (Rep.) 7,214
Darnell (Prog.) 5,235
Nevius (Rep.) 2,918
Quinn (Dem.) 2,919

Carr's plurality 2,745

The official vote for Supervisor in the Third District shows for F. E. Woodley (Incumbent.) 14,139; for S. L. Briggs, 11,286; Mr. Woodley's majority, 2,903.

TWO HOLD-UPS.

Thieves Snatch Woman's Purse. Kick Man who Holds Money and Calls for Help.

Two hold-ups were reported to the police yesterday.

Mr. M. C. Breckenridge of No. 736 1/2 South Flower street said two young men stopped her at Seventh and Bixel streets and snatched her handbag, containing a watch and \$4, from her.

Samuel M. Stept of No. 6082 Selma avenue, Hollywood, said that he was on his way home when two men, wearing white masks, commanded him to halt and hold up his hands at Gower street and Hollywood boulevard. He said he refused to comply and one of the pair knocked him to the ground. There he still called for help and the highwaymen, after kicking him, fled without searching his pockets.

Must Intervene.

(Continued from First Page.)

The United States it would certainly have overthrown the petty revolution then existing, and finally evolved order out of chaos.

ELEMENTS IN CONTROL.

"Consider for a moment what the elements in control of Mexico are today, and the sources of information upon which our government relies. The vast of characters is about as follows:

"Carranza—an opera bouffe patriot, depending in rhetoric and declamation, but short on courage and patriotism.

"Villa—a bandit with 125 murders to his personal charge, as ferocious and pitiless as Attila, the Hun.

"Zapata—a savage Indian chieftain unable to read or write, who has desolated the State of Morelos and is a terror to all law-abiding, peaceful people.

"Obregon—an ambitious, intriguing politician, self-dubbed a general.

"Then add to this cast of characters the various American agents who have been dispatched thither by this government and who have in rapid succession fallen into disapproval or involvement in disastrous complications—Lind, the last one, having been published in the New York Herald, advising how to break laws of the United States with reference to the importation of arms, and who was drawing a salary presumably from the United States government.

"And finally, a person by the name of Fuller and named Sullivan, who advised the Washington administration, after the departure of Huerta, that peace was now certain and our army and navy could be withdrawn; and Carothers, the American adviser of Villa, to whom I was obliged to send a letter of reprimand, while I was ambassador, for engaging in questionable practices in conjunction with some members of the Madero family regarding the Continental Rubber Company, an American concern.

"These men constitute the chief characters in this drama, and back of them stand 40,000 or 100,000 bandits ready to follow as long as loot and sufficient payment are at hand to sustain them in their adventurous life.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

"Out of all this dreadful confusion how is it possible to expect any solution of the Mexican question which would lead to a restoration of peace and a firm establishment of constitutional government? Most likely Villa will become the next ruler of Mexico, and the country which already has been plundered and ravaged and which of the best element of its population will be given over to new plunderers and to new ravages.

Mr. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, said recently in the State that peace had been restored, constitutional government established and the Wilson administration vindicated.

"It would seem incredible that Mr. Lane would deliberately attempt to mislead the public opinion by reference to what has taken place in Mexico and as to existing conditions.

Peace has not been established, the administration's policy has not been vindicated, nor has constitutional government been implanted.

The administration's policy, it is only necessary to recall the different steps which have been taken since the revolution, to see that the results which have followed.

The administration began by announcing to the world that it would not recognize governments established by violence, and yet, within six months thereafter it recognized the government of Huerta, established by violence and still in the throes of revolution; and also the government of Peru, whose President at the time of the recognition of the government, which succeeded his, was in jail, and whose Minister of War had been assassinated by the adherents of the government which had been recognized.

CREDIT DESTROYED.

"The administration, through its diplomatic agents in Europe and by its hostile activities, destroyed the credit of the present government of Mexico, making it impossible for it to obtain loans abroad sufficient to organize its armies and restore order, and at the same time it lifted the embargo on the importation of arms into Mexico, giving the seal of this government's approval to a warfare being waged by 40,000 northern bandits not only against the established government, but against peaceful, law-abiding citizens as well. The consequences of these particular phases of the administration's policy have been most grave.

"This government has been placed in the attitude of inciting rebellion against the government of a neighboring and friendly state; the whole of Northern and Central Mexico have been laid waste, and over 100,000 Mexicans have fallen by the sword; American residents to the number of 75,000 have been ruined and driven from the country, and property to the value of \$200,000,000 belonging to Americans and other foreigners destroyed. The extraordinary military and naval expenditures of our government in carrying out its adventurous policy have reached a total sum equal to nearly one-third the amount raised by the recent so-called war revenue bill.

"The administration finding these steps which it had taken fruitless, then seized upon an unfortunate and trivial incident in the port of Tampico, for

which ample reparation was immediately offered, as a pretext for bringing additional pressure for the overthrow of the Mexican President. And the result of the American flag, and failing in its demands, dispatched a fleet and an army to Mexico.

A MILITARY OLIGARCHY.

"Following the period of chaos after the withdrawal of Huerta, Carranza took possession of Mexico City. It may be supposed by some innocent people that Carranza immediately established democratic government in Mexico. Far from it! He established a military oligarchy.

"Today, after all the bloodshed, the destruction of property, the tragic errors of this government, an infinitely worse government is in power in Mexico than that of Huerta. Can this be called a success for our administration? A new revolution is in progress, after the so-called efforts of the Washington administration to establish peace. Is not Mr. Bryan's 'constitutional democracy' in Mexico strikingly like some military autocracies commonly denounced in this country, and is not the 'peace' which has been established a Polish one?

"Concerning the domestic policy of this administration the American people are fully and justly entitled to consider their verdict in no uncertain terms on November 3. Concerning the foreign policy, however, there is a considerable degree of uncertainty, and a good deal of mystification growing out of the unprecedented and confusing attitude of the administration in matters where its attitude ought to be clearly defined. To the consideration of the extraordinary attitude of this administration toward many great foreign questions every earnest and candid mind should devote itself without reservation, because the vastly increasing complicated nature of our relations with other governments make it a matter of the first importance that we American citizens shall understand and grasp the bearing of these questions with equally as much interest as is given to the study of our domestic problems."

Following his retirement as Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Wilson had published a monograph on the Mexican situation, which was reproduced in the Times in 1913, but in the light of more recent developments in Mexico Mr. Wilson's attitude at the time of his retirement has been borne out and his prophecies made at that time have proven true, reflecting a singular insight into the real Mexican situation.

"Madero was a person of unbounded intellect, of improper education and vision," continued the former Ambassador. "He was a disciple of the French school in politics and economics, but never gathered for the use of practical application its threads of philosophy. He was a dreamer of dreams and a singer of unknown songs which met no echo. He came into power as an apostle of liberty, but he was simply a man of disordered intellect who happened to be in the public eye at the psychological moment."

"The responsibilities of office and the disappointments growing out of the intrigues which shattered his reason completely and in the last days of his government, during the bombardment of the capital, his mental qualities always abnormal, developed all the characteristics of that dangerous form of lunacy of which the best examples in recent times are furnished in modern times a Castro. It must always be remembered that Madero came to his death two days after he became dictator, and not before."

"Madero came into power committed to a program of free press, free speech, free land, free elections and free education. After eighteen months of his rule not a single additional educational facility had been furnished a Mexican child. Not a single acre of land had been distributed nor had any law capable of intelligent application been passed for its distribution. In the matter of free press, the Madero government at the time of its downfall was owner of three metropolitan dailies and the editors of five were in jail. In the matter of free elections, the government interfered in every gubernatorial and Congressional election after the advent of the Madero regime. In the matter of free speech, no man could call his home his castle, could not speak his mind in the open and a reign of terror was on through all of Mexico."

"How can the difficult land question be disposed of with justice to the large owners and for the practice of the benefit of the landless?" he was asked. "Would or could they (the landless) pay for lands allotted to them by the government under subdivision?"

"There has not been during revolutionary times in Mexico," he replied, "any intelligent plan proposed for the solution of the agrarian question. Reasonable plans, such as the heavy tax on uncultivated areas and a rising scale of taxes for lands held in excess of a certain amount, have never been considered. Only two plans have been considered, and the other is confiscation. Neither one is practicable nor could they be carried out. It may be presumed that a patriotic government by the best element in Mexico was installed in power it might evolve some way of solving this intricate problem which is closely concerned with the future of Mexico."

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING.

J. C. Kendrick of Imperial county was arraigned before a total Commissioner Williams yesterday, on the charge of smuggling six miles across the Mexican border line, the property of L. H. Sherman and W. Brooks. His bond was fixed at \$2500, for his appearance December 2, for the preliminary hearing.

PUBLIC BOARD
QUITS SERVICE.

Riverside Mayor Controls
City's Utilities.

Trouble Caused by Dispute
Over Manager.

Council Reaches Agreement
with Arlingtonians.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)
RIVERSIDE, Nov. 13.—The members of the Board of Public Utilities, comprising some of the city's leading business men, resigned in a body this afternoon for the reason, as they expressed it, that they feel they are out of harmony with Mayor Ford in the manner of conducting the business of the electric light and water departments.

They base their action on the ground that the Mayor should have a clear field for conducting the city's business as he sees fit and not be hampered or embarrassed in his administration of affairs by those who hold differing views.

The resignations follow the agitation for the abolition of the office of General Manager of Public Utilities, with which agitation the members are not in sympathy.

The board comprises W. W. Phelps, cashier of the National Bank of Riverside; H. P. Grout of the Backstrand and Grout department store; I. S. Kennedy, local manager of the Russ Lumber Company, and C. W. Mathews, real estate dealer.

It develops that the members of the Board of Public Utilities verbally tendered their resignations to Mayor Ford several weeks ago, as one solution of the problem that confronted the Chief Executive with respect to the insistent demand of certain citizens that the office be done away with.

MUNICIPAL INEFFECTUALITIES.

A conference practically free from belligerency was held this morning between the City Council and representatives of Arlington with reference to the construction of a sewer to relieve conditions in the southwestern portion of the city.

An understanding seems likely to be reached that will enable the Council to take some definite action in the matter of beginning proceedings before December 10, the limit set by the grand jury. The latter body takes the stand that unless something is done by that date action will be taken to declare vacant those portions of Arlington which come within the scope of the law.

The citizens of Arlington seem disposed to favor the formation of a district, providing the city as a whole will bear the expense necessary to provide an outfall for the Indian school, and the Board of Supervisors will take care of the County Hospital and the Detention Home.

PEST OF MOSQUITOES.

The Chamber of Commerce has taken official cognizance of the pest of mosquitoes which has been a nuisance in suffering as a result of one known exactly what. It is admitted that there has been nothing like it experienced in this city.

The Committee on Municipal Affairs will take up the matter of relief from present conditions with the city and county authorities.

POWER OF MUSIC IN WAR.

Soldiers are Cheered by Their Favorite Selections, which Have a Spiritually Intoxicating Influence.

[Musical America:] During the last Russian-Japanese War I had occasion to hear the soldiers of the Russian army sing when, for strategic reasons, music was temporarily forbidden. I remember distinctly how, one evening before the battle of Mukden, a group of soldiers urged the band of their regiment to play such pieces as "Schumann's 'Traumerei,'" etc. It was rather pathetic to hear one of the soldiers saying:

"Whether I am to be shot or I have the luck to remain alive, I know not, but I must hear my favorite march this fatal night. It's a stimulation to action, a solace to the soul."

I was told the soldier was killed, and he whistled, dying, the favorite march he had heard the evening before. There were occasions when the battle was raging yet the musical company was still playing. I was told that in one regiment thirty-nine musicians had fallen, but the last—the flutist—continued still playing to the beats of the bandmaster until they were taken prisoners.

The Russian army surgeons have explained that had it not been for regimental music, the moral and physical condition of the army would be 40 per cent. worse. Music has grown to become a vital factor of the army life, and disposes a soldier's mind to a state where he is likely to forget the description of danger. It inspires him to display his most heroic faculties, and thus makes an uneducated moult a brave patriot and fatalist, to whom life is worth selling. The power of stirring music is marvelous in such cases, and it has a spiritually intoxicating power.



NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT

Howard & Smith's
FAMOUS FLOWERING PLANTS
BULBS & SEEDS

NOW IS THE TIME
TO MAKE A SUCCESSFUL PLANTING OF GIANT WINTER

STOCKS

We have an exceptionally fine lot of plants in two-inch pots, ready for a transfer to your garden. By putting them in now you will have a fine crop of bloom following the time when the early ones go out of flower. Our strain is exceedingly choice. The individual flowers are of a most deliciously fragrant and are borne on spikes 16 to 18 inches long. Splendid for a spring or summer display. They are also very useful for cutting purposes. Carnations, red, lilac, pure white, black, canary yellow, reddish brown, salmon and pink. Price—per dozen, 50c; per hundred, \$4.00.

GIANT ANEMONES

No words can adequately convey the idea of the beauty of our strains. These lovely spring blooming flowers are a common occurrence in the garden. They attain a height of 18 inches to 2 feet. The flowers are of a most wonderful color series: Red, blue, white, salmon, brilliant scarlet, crimson, blue, deep purple, lavender, yellow, and others blotched and striped. It is now time to plant them. Taking into consideration the moderate cost of these bulbs there is nothing that will give you an equivalent value in flower production. Certainly nothing more beautiful. Price—per dozen, 50c; per hundred, \$4.00.

GIANT RANUNCULUS

These bear flowers 3 to 5 inches in diameter. The colors are rich and varied. Gorgeous scarlet, soft pink, golden yellow, crimson, maroon, orange, salmon and an endless variety of blotched, splashed and striped varieties are a few of the colors to be noted in this magnificent strain. Hardly any two alike. The plants attain a height of eighteen inches and over and when in flower form a veritable carpet of bloom. We called your attention to these last week. It is now time to plant them. Taking into consideration the moderate cost of these bulbs there is nothing that will give you an equivalent value in flower production. Certainly nothing more beautiful. Price—per dozen, 50c; per hundred, \$4.00.

A LOVELY NATIVE CALIFORNIA PLANT
LILIUM PARDALINUM

A lovely California lily, native of the northern part of the State, and often called the Leopard Lily. The flowers are rich scarlet and yellow completely covered over the entire surface of the petals. A robust grower, free flowering, and absolutely unexcelled as a cut flower. These in any shady bed. Put them between your ferns in the fernery. They will bloom all season and furnish you with elegant spikes for cutting purposes. Three to five inches in length. This is something out of the usual. Price—Strong roots, each, 15c; per dozen, \$1.50.

TWO GOOD HARDY ANNUALS FOR IMMEDIATE PLANTING

GIANT FORGET-ME-NOTS — A splendid strain of the ever-blooming type of Forget-me-nots. Flowers beautiful sky blue. Planted now, they make large clumps and give an abundance of spikes for cutting purposes in early spring. No garden is complete without a few of them. Price—per dozen, 50c.

DIANTHUS SUPERBISSIMA — A beautiful strain of Dwarf Dianthus with beautiful ruffled flowers. The plants make a compact growth, and when in bloom are covered with flowers as to almost hide the foliage. Our selection of these is of the highest quality. Nothing better as an outdoor or indoor plant when planted in the garden. Price—per dozen, 50c.

NOVEMBER IS A PROPITIOUS MONTH FOR LATE PLANTING

We still have a splendid assortment of HYACINTHS, DAFFODILS, SPANISH IRIS, late flowering GLADIOLUS, TULIPS, IRIAS SPARAXIS, etc. If inconvenient to call at our Ninth and Olive streets, send for a copy of our November bulletin of

"WHAT AND WHEN TO PLANT"

It contains a full list of bulbs, with prices, cultural notes, and a fund of other information of value to every owner of a garden. If you are not on our regular mailing list, write for it free.

NOTE—When in need of cut flowers, wedding decorations, or funeral flowers artistically arranged at strictly reasonable prices, call on our flower department.

DON'T FORGET YOUR SPECIAL BOX OF CUT FLOWERS

SATURDAY \$1.00

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THIRTEEN THE HOODOO SIGN.
Hospital Records
Bottle with It.
Friday Here Third
Time this Year.
His Who Meets
Unhappy Numeral.
A wife of mishap, bairnful
the 13th, swept across
the time for the third
year. Recently prevalent
hospital and other records that
for mankind were
thirteen and one, and all
of thirteen.
The most serious accidents
that in which Jacob
the first in years out, of No. 418 Cen-
street, figured. Three months
ago in the Receiving Hospital,
was in the Receiving Hospital,
thirteen hours before he was
sent to the records.
The accident was also several hours
could tell his name. Both
the hospital were the result
of accidents. He has a
fractured rib and
internal injuries. He may not
the identity of the person who
is not known.
Cudaby, wife of the mil-
lions City meat packer, ex-
the first in the arrest of her
at Pasadena avenue. Mo-
Halsell told his su-
he chased the Cudaby
several blocks while his
registered an inverted
thirty-one miles an hour. He
is chief that Mrs. Cudaby
wishes to resort him.
MORE VICTIMS
The last thirteen minutes on
the 2. J. O'Neill, a team-
of No. 105 East Sixth
street, and rubbed of \$13.
he found had stepped be-
between pole marked thirty-
minutes hours later, which
minutes after 1 o'clock,
Washington Brown, his
hair is white, was
the police station as a
was going to stay home
he is called "Black Maria."
a litter of thirteen kit-
could not stand that so he
crossed street shop.
"Wash"
"my mistress," "Wash"
there are thirteen let-
you shouldn't
"me" he was told. "Wash"
he ejaculated, per-
vicious, a Greek shoeblack
the street, lives at
the same and thirteen
of the numbers in his
house. His thirteenth cus-
to a chair at 11:02 a.m.
to open a new can
the knife slipped and
the finger had been to
the Receiving Hospital.
the German at enclen-

CHICHESTER
The Motoring
The greatest pleasure
rented. See us for
United Advertising
Phone Main 2011.

DRINK HALL
cured of heart
White Cross
301 W. 10th St.

house No. 12, was kicked by Friday, considered one of the most docile horses in the department.

IT GROWS UNCANNY.
T. T. Clark, a collector living at No. 238 (another thirteen combination) South Broadway, was riding his motorcycle, No. 2231, at Twenty-fifth and Main streets, when to avoid hitting an auto he smashed into Los Angeles Railway car No. 113. His back was sprained and he suffered abrasions of the legs. At the Receiving Hospital the surgeon who dressed his wounds was Albert W. Miller, whose name contains thirteen letters.

On the steps of the City Hall, W. P. Hewitt and George Curtis, both well-known contractors, became involved in a static altercation. In Police Judge White's court, it was brought out that the fight started over a mooted bill and that the discrepancy between the claims was \$12. Finding both guilty, Judge White fined each \$15, and then knocked off \$2.

MAYOR NOT EXEMPT.
The Mayor's office has a jinx on it for fair. Here's the proof:
Mayor Ross felt in his pockets when he started for his office, and found that he had but 35 cents in change. He reached his office and in the course of his duties for the day, he signed just thirteen ordinances. Then the pile of letters came in for his signature, and there were exactly thirteen of them.

On top of this the Mayor received thirteen applications for the position vacant on the Board of Censors of Moving Pictures. The last of these applicants was in his office when a meeting of the humanitarians on charter amendments was taking place in the Mayor's outer office—and there were just thirteen persons in attendance.

"What ho!" exclaimed the doughty Mayor, as he bent over to sniff the fragrance of the bouquet on his desk, and then he began to count and found that there were exactly thirteen blossoms in the vase.

GRAND JURY, TOO.
The jinx did not neglect the Federal grand jury. That body reported on thirteen cases during the day.

If four cases the defendants are in jail or at liberty on bond, and in nine others efforts will be made to apprehend the various persons charged with violation of law.

THE PRIZE BUNCH OF ALLEGED LAW-BREAKERS is a gang of opium smugglers, headed by Helen Fausser, the crooked beauty of the show tope; Henry Fausser, her husband; Albert Volka, Paul Grim, alias Anton Haase, Oscar Miles, Leroy Hughes and Henry M. Lee, bringing with him a large quantity of opium into the country on June 15. They are all in jail but the Fausser, the woman being released on her own recognizance and the man furnishing bond in \$3500; Henry H. Lee is behind the bars in San Francisco, having been arrested in connection with a trip made by E. C. Cole soon after his release from the Los Angeles County Jail on bond.

Charles F. Branden, who is in jail at San Diego, is charged with the murder of a soldier, one Little, on the military reservation at Fort Rosecrans, October 21.

C. A. Wright was indicted for bringing smoking opium into the country. He is in jail at San Diego.

Frank Grand, alias P. Graham, Pablo Visus, alias Paul Visus, Walter H. Grant and Hyman Brand, were indicted for bringing three Chinese contrabands into the country from Mexico on September 1.

Fox Hunt Spoiled.
[Boston Globe:] In Scituate a fox which had been released as game for hunters proved a lame. It refused to run from the dog that was released against it, but ran up to one of the hunters, who took pity on it and picked it up.

HOW COSSACKS TRAIN.
They have a High Sense of Civilization, Live Chiefly by Agriculture and Spend Years in Military Service.
[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] Our idea of a Cossack is generally a rather soiled, fierce-looking individual in a flowing costume, who rides about in a Wild West show leaning from his saddle to pick up handkerchiefs off the ground. With the Russian army so much to the fore in front page headlines, further particulars concerning them, says the Baltimore Evening Sun, he of interest.

Cossack is derived from a Turkish word meaning "adventurer" and the Cossack population of Russia is something over 2,500,000 of men and women. Further more, this population owns 146,500,000 acres of land. The basic unit of their organization is the village, the inhabitants of which hold the land, not as individuals, but as a community. Every ten households elect one of their number to represent them in the village assembly, and the assembly raises taxes, elects judges, manages the communal cultivation and has charge of the schools. In these communities there is a large proportion of schools than throughout the rest of Russia and popular education stands higher.

Agriculture supplies their needs and leaves a surplus, while more money is made by cattle and horse breeding and the renting of their mineral lands to strangers. The Cossacks enjoy certain special privileges granted them by the Russian government, in return for which they give military service. This service is made obligatory among them. They spend the years of from 18 to 31 in training, then twelve years in active service, and lastly, five years in the reserve, every Cossack supplying his own uniform and horse. In war time they furnish the Russian government with infantry to the number of 12,500; cavalry, 11,250 horses and men, and artillery, 234 guns, 176,432 horses and 181,347 men.

Thoughtful consideration of these facts will furnish a reasonable explanation of both their prestige and their power.

RECORD-BREAKING ARMIES.
Numbers Involved in the Present War are Greater Than in Any of the Conflicts of History.
[Boston Transcript:] This war will be notable among all great wars for the numbers employed. The armies of the two sides we know include millions of men. We are often told by ancient writers of armies similar to that of Xerxes, which Byron described as composed of "men in nations," but one need not be hypercritical to doubt the accuracy of the ancient annals. The conqueror in these narratives is always David and the conquered is always Goliath. No such doubts need trouble us or the future historian about the proportions of the hosts now engaged in a series of death grapples in the arena of continental Europe. Perhaps each side does indulge in a little "blowing," but the returns and reports cannot be kept secret forever, and what we have already learned tells us that the term, "nations in arms," is descriptive of the forces engaged.

The French have put forth a claim that the series of engagements collectively known as "the battle of the Marne" constitute the greatest battle in history, gauging its magnitude by the numbers involved. They back up this claim with the assertion that the allies and the Germans together had more than two million men in the field in those seven days of furious fighting, when the fortunes of the contest swung back and forth and forward until finally Kaiser Wilhelm's men could not recover the ground lost in one backward away and were compelled to retreat.

First Through Canal.
Continued from First Page.)
will shortly be calling at New Orleans. For the present, however, we have about all the business that we can handle.

An interesting prospect in the way of trans-Pacific service is that the Russian Volunteer Fleet, now operating between Vladivostok, Siberia and Vancouver, will come in here.

"Service is contemplated to San Francisco," said Thomas F. Mack, the Los Angeles agent for the line, yesterday. "If there is a demand the boats will come in here."

The Russian Volunteer Fleet is the largest merchant concern of the Czar's Empire and is subsidized by the government. Four steamers, the Novgorod, Maratov, Petrograd and Finsk, are in mail, freight and passenger service. The Petrograd is the largest of 12,000 tons; the others of 11,000 tons cargo capacity. They have a uniform capacity of 1900 third-class and 200 first and second-class passengers.

DIES AT SISTER'S HOME.
Mrs. Carrie A. Rubottom, aged 53 years, died yesterday afternoon at the home of her sister, Mrs. Laura M. Davies, No. 2848 Denker avenue. She leaves a husband, A. L. Rubottom, and two sons in Kansas City. The funeral will be held at Peck & Chase's undertaking rooms, Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

To the Rescue in Blood Diseases
Just the Help Needed to Overcome Worst Troubles.

In S. S. S., the famous blood purifier, is the greatest natural repair crew known. It is an antidote for germs, that once let loose, multiply so fast that a definite disease is apparent over night. And yet so powerful is the influence of S. S. S. that like a vast army it spreads all through the blood, checks disease, opens up all the valves of escape and throws out disease through the lungs, kidneys, bladder, bowels and skin.

Do not become panic stricken if a rash or some eruptions indicate the skin. Nature is doing her best to get rid of the same time calling for help, and in S. S. S. is just the kind of help. Nature demands, for it is a pure vegetable remedy with an action that vigorously follows the blood channels and cleans and repairs as it goes along. In every community are people who know this to be true. They have used S. S. S. and are blood clean, through and through.

Get a bottle of S. S. S. today at any drug store. Drive out those destructive germs that cause skin eruptions, sore throat, swollen glands, blood rising, painful rheumatic joints, chronic bronchitis, and most all conditions of disease. Read the folder around the bottle that tells about the great work being done to assist sufferers. If you would know more about the blood and its treatment, write for special book to The Swift Specific Co., 52 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Christmas Toys Ready—Bring the Children

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30 BROADWAY 30 HILL STREET
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Special Values in
Marabou Neckwear
Just opened a new shipment of this very fashionable neckwear. Marabou pleasingly combines sufficient warmth for cool days with lightness in weight—and is universally becoming. These warm neckpieces will make excellent gifts for Christmas. Discreet buyers will select them now while the assortment is unbroken and the prices decidedly low.

From among the various styles we especially mention a decided bargain in
Marabou Cape Collars \$2.75
Large size, made from 6 strands of heavy Marabou, in black or natural. Finished with two large silk tassels.

Marabou Muffs \$5.00
Extra large size; in brown or natural marabou to match the above collars. An exceptional value at \$5.00.

Fancy Neckpieces of
Marabou and Ostrich
Special Value \$2.75
In black, white, pink, sky and maize. Finished at one end with a large satin bow; one side has a ruffle of lace or net.

Laundered Collars and Cuffs
at Reduced Prices
About 75 dozen. In the new rollover effect. In plain and fancy pique, also plain linen.
35c and 50c Collars at, each, 25c
35c and 50c Cuffs at, pair, 25c

Clearance High Class Corsets
At \$2.45 and \$2.95
This very important offer comprises the last of a special purchase of Florita Corsets and broken assortments of Madame Irene and Nemo Corsets.

LOT 1 53 Florita Corsets Regular prices\$3.50 to \$5.00 68 Nemo Corsets Regular prices\$3.50 to \$5.00	\$2.45	LOT 2 32 Florita Corsets Regular prices\$7.50 & \$10.00 19 Madame Irene Corsets Regular prices\$12.50 & \$15.00	\$2.95
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Supply Stations. We have put Zerolene lubricants and Red Crown gasoline where the motoring public can get them easily, quickly, conveniently. We have backed Standard products with Standard service.

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are the best motor oil and motor fuel the Standard Oil Company can make—the result of more than forty years' successful experience. Zerolene lengthens the life of your car and cuts down repair bills by giving efficient lubrication. Red Crown is pure gasoline—a straight-run refinery product, not a mixture. That's why there's power in every drop. It's the cheapest fuel per mile.

Our stations are conveniently located. They are all on streets you use every day. You need not go a foot out of your way to get Zerolene and Red Crown.



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- Grand Ave. and Washington St.
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 - Wilshire Boulevard and Mariposa St.
 - Vermont Ave. and Hollywood Boulevard.
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 - Pico and Alvarado Sts.
 - Second St. and Broadway Ave.
 - Jefferson and Figueroa Sts.
 - North Broadway and Ave. Twenty.
 - Ninth St. and Broadway.
 - Seventh St. and Vermont Ave.
 - Figueroa and Washington Sts.
 - Sixth and San Pedro Sts.
 - Pasadena Ave. and Ave. Twenty-four.
 - Eastlake Ave. and Mission Road.
- PASADENA
- Colorado and El Molino Sts.
 - Vernon and Colorado Sts.

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(California)

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PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY
H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.
HARRY CHANDLER, Asst. Gen. Mgr. and Treas.
HARRY E. ANDREWS, Managing Editor.
J. E. STAFFORD, Assistant Editor.
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Los Angeles Times

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LOS ANGELES (Loco Ahno-haul-aie)
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TREND OF THE FINANCIAL NEWS.

CHIEF EVENTS OF YESTERDAY.
(AT HOME.) Announcement that all three of the great cotton exchanges would reopen for business Monday caused an excellent feeling in financial circles as well as an improvement in business sentiment. Despite the war, our domestic trade is now barely under that of last year, while our exports are far in advance of anything for many years back. Foreign exchange is now at a rate that removes all doubt as to the stability of transactions across the water. Further peace talk sent grain markets down, but at the decline there were more buying orders than grain offered, making the closing strong.

(ABROAD.) Great Britain has announced its intention to issue another war credit of \$1,125,000,000, making a total of \$1,650,000,000 issued since hostilities began. (For details see financial page.)

BEVERIDGE BEATEN.

Albert Jeremiah Beveridge, sometimes known as the human phonograph—the oratorical Caruso—the flowery flinger of gab—ran third in the race for Senatorship in Indiana. The explanation is simple. He is a Progressive.

THE "WOLF" TRAPPED.

David Lamar, called "the wolf of Wall street," whose "confessions" were used as political capital by the Democrats at the last Presidential election, is now in jail accused of conspiracy. The self-confessed villain was found to be a liar, but evidently told the truth when he said that he was crooked.

LOSES ANYHOW.

It would be difficult to figure out a future for Belgium. Her resistance to the Germans was heroic, but she has not saved herself from the allies, who can do as they please with her after the war, in case they should win. All that little Belgium can do is to question into whose hands she will ultimately fall.

HOPING FOR THE BEST.

Premier Asquith does not think the war will last as long as some persons believe. It is pleasant to be cheerful, but we trust he does not contract the habit to the extent that William Jennings Bryan seems to be afflicted with it. Bryan has seen nothing but peace for Mexico for three years, but he is the only man in the world who has seen it. Asquith is at least willing to fight while he hopes.

A FRUITLESS EMBARGO.

The Canadian government has embargoed the shipment to Germany, Austria or Turkey, or to Italy or Spain without guarantee against re-exportation, of food, fodder, coal, copper, petrol, nickel, nickel ore, woolen goods, horses, explosives, aeroplanes and barbed wire.

GETTING BUSY.

The streets are already crowded with Christmas shoppers, as indeed they have been these two weeks past. It takes the American people some little time to absorb an idea, but once they get it they put it to work for all it is worth. By and by the man who is out for his spring garden seed and the small boy who goes to buy his Fourth of July firecrackers will have to fight their way through the throngs of early Christmas buyers.

PROFANITY.

There is nothing so expressive as a hearty, emphatic and incisive "damn" at the minute when it would take a hundred words or more of choice diction to begin to explain all that monosyllabic conveys. But of all the three, disgusting and stupid bores on earth is the man who unconsciously, and therefore without meaning, interjects his speech with profanity. Like the magic words of the Kabala, profanity has a use that is not to be trifled with if it is to be effective.

SELF-EXPRESSION.

It happens so often that people say what they wish that others had a chance to express themselves fully or that it is too bad that everyone does not have the opportunity to reveal the beauty that is in them. The great idea is not so much that they should find themselves, but that they should find the world. All of us imagine the world needs us when it is we who need the world. Nor is expression the important feature of self-development. The big thing is realization. When once we are a thing it makes little difference about its outward form we give it.

THE MAN BEHIND OUR GUNS.

Steadily—and rapidly considering how indifferent is public sentiment—the United States forces ahead as a naval power, builds naval fortifications, prepares year in and year out for the day when the invader may come—and nobody bears the name of Admiral George Dewey. But back of the development he stands, advanced in years and in ideas, pushing on the Board of the Navy, of which he is the president, to further and much needed work. He is the man behind our guns. And the United States can ever be thankful that the Spanish War broke out the few months before Dewey was to be retired for old age. That was sixteen years ago—"old age!" Vice-count Kitchener has also passed the "age" limit, and so have most of the German generals.

CAESAR'S FORTISSIMI — CHRIST'S CHILDREN.

When Julius Caesar was describing briefly and succinctly, as was his literary manner, the leading characteristics of the various peoples in his "Gallic Wars," he retained one adjective for the Belgians alone. They were always the "fortissimi" of his foes. This was the greatest meed of praise conceivable to the Roman mind expressed in the Latin tongue. And today the Belgians are still the fortissimi of Europe.

Little Belgium, though densely populated, has no beggars, no loafers and very few drones. As a hive of industry this very brave nation sets an example to the whole world. Whatever verdict posterity passes on the actions of all other nations at present engaged in the carnage of war in destroying commerce, art, intelligence and sympathy will be meted out to those despoiled and devastated sons of peaceful toil, devoted to home and liberty.

But just now something more than passive commendation is necessary to prove to the Belgian sufferers the sincerity of the praise and the power of the sympathy. Praying for peace and operating war are not in the least incompatible on these vital points. Now the time has arrived to give that opinion practical expression. Surely to provide homes and education for the orphaned Belgian children is at once the most obvious and noblest method for converting our words into deeds.

"Women and children first" is the law of the sea in time of shipwreck and disaster; now, while a whole nation is being wrecked, the same appeal reaches us from the war-torn vessel "Women and children first." And especially children.

What is the corner-stone of America's greatness? That under fair and liberal laws she has built up a power from the best material gathered in from every Christian nation. Quiet, unobtrusive, peace-loving Belgium has been pitched into the fierce limelight of war, holding the center of the stage in Europe's tragedy of madness. Great in peace, she has proved herself equally great in defense of home and hearthstone. Who will come to the help of this very brave nation?

What is America's first title of nobility? That she offers a haven and a refuge to the persecuted and oppressed, irrespective of race, kindred or affiliation. Belgium has been oppressed and left desolate. She has been trampled into the mud under the iron heels of conflicting armies. Her fair fields have been turned into a welter of carnage; her cities into black and smoking ruins. She is filled with the tears of widows and the pitiful cries of uncomprehending children. Who will come to the rescue of these helpless little ones?

Of all the inspired utterances left for our guidance by the Redeemer of mankind none appeals so directly to the hearts of good men and women as the sublimely simple command, "Suffer the little children to come unto me." "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Never before have the fathers and mothers in America been granted so grand an opportunity to follow in the steps of the Master by gathering into this heaven-protected fold the poor, little, homeless wanderers from the waste of stricken Belgium. Who will not come eagerly to the rescue of these pleading little ones?

The warm, generous heart of America has already answered the question. We at least will do our share in ministering to the orphans according to the word of the Savior. So shall we perpetuate in this free country the same race of heroes described over two thousand years ago by Rome's soldier-historian as the "fortissimi" of the earth's inhabitants. So shall we prove our loyalty to the Prince of Peace, the champion of little children.

THE KAISER'S MoustACHE.

There is no news in that. Everybody who has seen a picture of the Kaiser has observed the moustache. We will go so far as to say that the Kaiser's moustache is "au fait" (to use a French expression to which even Goethe was addicted) and because the "moustachio" is a useful general every body has noticed it, both in the pictures and in the news.

Foreign money must, therefore, seek the Kaiser's moustache (a French word; let us drop it)—thus, when the Kaiser has his "schaurburt" trimmed, i. e., noticeably trimmed, everybody notices it.

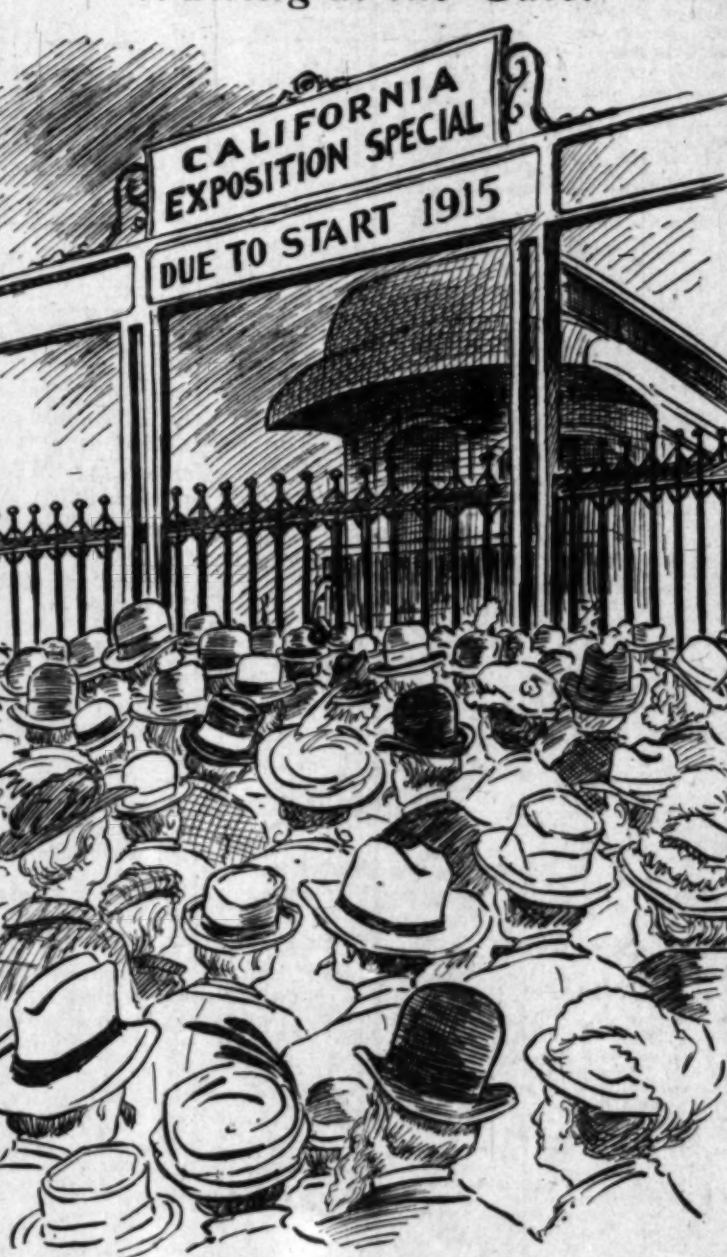
Now the Copenhagen dispatches attest that the Kaiser has recently had a seizure with the court barber. He had his moustache clipped. The military edicts, the upper cuts of it, were cut off in such a way that the Kaiser himself observed a sort of a drop in the moustache. Straightway the inference was drawn in some quarters that the drop was due to melancholia; that it was a token of the Kaiser's drooping spirits, and that it proved the war was not turning out so well as the Germans expected.

For the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the alterations made in the moustache gave the Kaiser a "lean and hungry look," as the Copenhagen dispatches allege, a Times artist permitted himself to be inspired thereby and presented a likeness of the Kaiser with the upper edges of the moustache missing. All eyes agree that the monarch looks even more amiable than before; more happy, contented and cheerful than ever—just about as he would be expected to look were he to receive a dispatch from Gen. Von Kluck that the army in Flanders had cut through to Calais.

Judging from the picture the laugh is on those who have not yet seen the Kaiser since the seizure with the barber. It may be true that Damocles' sword was suspended by a hair over the banquet table; that capillary attraction is a great force of nature, and that bare-brainedness may be brought on by too much attention to the hair; but it is going too far to try to find in a barber shop the solution of the Great European War—no matter how many faces have been nicked with razors in the hands of barbers (even here in America) who think they know more about the war than let us say the Copenhagen correspondents. Pooh!

Of course the internal revenue collectors charged with the job of seeing that corporations and persons pay an income tax will insist that Harvard pays on the \$19,000,000 that it is willing to let the institution by Prof. Wiener—when Harvard gets it. It looks very much as if the professor is looking for an advertisement.

Waiting at the Gate.



THANK GOD, WE ARE AMERICANS!

Of all the great countries in the world the United States is the only one which today is creating new wealth instead of violently destroying wealth accumulated in the past. It is the only land among those of the first magnitude in which a dollar is safe from the onslaught of armies and navies.

The United States is much more than at peace with the world. It has become the world's storekeeper and the world's only safe banker. This is the earth's unparalleled granary. Here lie the most copious and the richest oil fields.

Upon our southern plantations grow over two-thirds of the cotton for the entire human race. More than half of all the corn that the summer's sun turned into a golden harvest was grown in American fields. Nowhere else are such stupendous droves of hogs and herds of cattle.

Other lands sell more articles manufactured from raw materials, some of which come from our own country, but under no other flag are produced for the use of the world's products actually created out of nothing as are protected by the Stars and Stripes. That means that nowhere else are the facilities and implements for creating new wealth comparable to those in the United States, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

This greatest of all wars leaves absolutely untouched and unharmed every one of this country's natural advantages. At this moment we cannot transport some of these products across the oceans, but they are by no means wasting. They are accumulating for sale and distribution later on, and the world must then either buy them or perish.

Overtaxed and semi-barbaric monarchies now plunge themselves into a deeper morass of debt. They are actually destroying tens of millions of their own wealth every day. These war-torn lands, after the fiercest strife is over, will not only stagger under their back-breaking debts, but will at once begin to nurse new armies and navies for revenge at some future day.

Thus every European power now at war will have to tax every dollar more heavily than it ever has been taxed. By comparison this new burden will make the United States shine forth as the one safe asylum for capital as well as for human beings.

Foreign money must, therefore, seek American investment, not only because here it will earn the most, but because here it will find the only lasting refuge from the hazards of an engulfing war. Never was there such an occasion to exclaim, "Thank God, we are Americans!"

JOBLESS PROFESSORS.

The entire faculty of the destroyed University of Louvain are looking for jobs. They are at Cambridge, England, but the English professors decline to step down and out in order to make room for the Belgians.

Dr. Samuel P. Capen of the American National Bureau of Education is engaged in the task of finding work for the Louvain-ers in this country. He has appealed in vain to Harvard, Yale, Stanford, the Carnegie Foundation and the Universities of Pennsylvania, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan and California. Belgian farmers, mechanics and others who are willing and able to do anything useful that the world wants done can find employment in this country, but of teachers of Latin, of Greek and of the higher mathematics we seem to have an adequate supply.

DOWN TO BUSINESS.

With the city and county charities consolidated and the office of superintendent created, Los Angeles should have the best system for handling cases of distress this year that it has ever known. It is a big problem and one that ably demands intelligent and sympathetic co-operation.

"LITTLE BOBBIE'S PA."

By William F. Kirk.

What seems to be on your mind tonight? And Ma to Pa on Pa calm hoam. You seem to be singularly somber.

I feel all rite, sed Pa. No you doant, dearest, sed Ma. I have known you too many years. There is something on your mind. Either you haven't had a very good day at the office, or else somebody was around bunning you for the munny you lost on Conny Ann's team.

I know you too well, dearest. You are somber. I sint exactly somber, said Pa, but I will admit that I am a trifle moody. We all have moods, sed Pa. What seems to be the idee?

I only want to comfort my hero, sed Ma. That is what a wife is for, isnt it, luv? I thought a new hat today & I was happy all the way hoam to think how proud my darling husband wud be of it & of me. Dearest, what is on your mind?

Nothing exagg the hard times, sed Pa. They will pass away, dearest, sed Ma. They will pass away like the dark storm clouds we use to see in the happy days of our courtship, wen you used to row me out onto the lake & watch the lightning dash. Missus Ma's husband bought her the darlinest watch last week. She was showing it to me today, but I wold her I cudent afford one quite so expensiv.

You sed something that trip, sed Pa. We have the old clock yet, & we will keep it oiled up nice till this cruise war is over. Wen you want to know what time it is, sed Pa, you can look at the clock.

That is all rite wen we are at hoam, deer, sed Ma, but how about wen I am down town shopping?

There sint going to be much down town shopping this winter, sed Pa. The way the outlook is now, Pa sed, this is going to be one of them quiet old New England winters like Missus Wick's. She sint showing it to me today, but I wold her I cudent afford one quite so expensiv.

You sed something that trip, sed Pa. We have the old clock yet, & we will keep it oiled up nice till this cruise war is over. Wen you want to know what time it is, sed Pa, you can look at the clock.

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MEN AND THINGS OVER THE SEA.

Strange Royal Hobby.

Sovereigns of Europe in times past have had some curious hobbies. A classic instance is that of Citizen Capet, who made watches and locks better than his men's laws. Today the Kaiser has a liking for carpentry. King Christian learned the printer's craft early in life. It has remained, however, says a correspondent of the London Standard, writing from Sofia, for King Ferdinand of Bulgaria to take up the strangest pastime of all—animal training. A little while ago the King, tiring of the ordinary methods of relieving his mind from the cares of state, invested in four elephants.

And now he spends all his spare time teaching his giant pets all that an educated elephant is required to know. The four beasts are housed on a farm on the outskirts of Sofia, and every day King Ferdinand spends an hour or so with them, superintending their toilet and training them. The King has brought his usual zeal and enthusiasm to bear on his hobby and the consequence is that his elephants would all do the pachyderms recognize their royal master when he visits them, but they can do several simple tricks at his bidding. The King is very proud of his pets, and whenever his court is visited by anyone of distinction the royal guest is sure to be taken to the farm to admire the great beasts at their work and play.

Helping Louvain University.

When the Germans sacked and burned Louvain they destroyed the library of the University of Louvain after having removed the most precious manuscripts. A committee is being formed to reconstitute the library's funds, and the announcement is made that Arthur Raffalovich, Russian Privy Councillor and attaché of the Russian embassy in Paris, a correspondent of the academy, has given his library, which he has been collecting for thirty years, to the library of the university.

Mikado's Great Donation.

Emperor Yoshihito has given \$50,000 yen (\$250,000) toward the foundation of St. Luke's International Hospital at Tokio. The hospital will be conducted by the Episcopal Church Mission, represented by Rudolph Teusler.

The announcement of the imperial gift to the Christian institution, which is without precedent, was made by Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, at a luncheon attended by fifty of the most prominent persons in Tokio.

The substantial imperial support, it is stated, assures the success of the undertaking, which will cost about \$500,000.

Eminent European Scientists.

A correspondent of the New York Times says the distribution of scientific men among the different nations of Continental Europe indicates that the number of scientific men for each million of the present populations of the European countries are as follows: Switzerland, 55; Norway, 37; Denmark, 34; Holland, 24; Sweden, 22; Germany, 19; Belgium, 12; France, 11; Portugal, 9; Italy, 6; Austria-Hungary, 5; Spain, 2; Russia, 1. It will thus be seen that five small nations of Europe surpass Germany in the number of scientific men in proportion to each million of inhabitants. Switzerland has three times as many and Norway almost twice as many scientific men of rank as the country that at this moment poses as the representative of civilization in Europe.

Prof. Cattell of Columbia University, in commenting on these figures, remarks: "The smaller nations show to advantage, and this is a factor that should be kept in mind in any redistribution of empire."

Railroads in Portugal.

Portugal is seven-tenths the size of England, but in 1877 the total railroad system of the country stood at 596 miles, and thirty-seven years after the total mileage reached only 1732 miles. Since then the increase has been only thirteen miles. For many years the work of extension was at a standstill and the structures and rolling stock allowed to deteriorate. Expansion of trade and traffic in Portugal, as in Spain, is seriously handicapped by the original layout of the lines, which do not provide the fruit and other agricultural industries with sufficiently cheap and rapid transit to the ports. The break of gauge, which isolates the peninsula from France and the rest of Europe, is another disadvantage. During the past few years the personnel of the state and privately-owned railroads have been showing better results, and much is expected from the recent authorization of the government to raise \$5,000,000 for railway extension purposes.

Poincare, Scotch Rector.

The election of President Poincare as rector of the University of Glasgow is an event unprecedented in the history of the university since the United Kingdom. He is not, however, the only alien who has ever been elected rector of a Scottish university, since Andrew Carnegie has been lord rector of both Aberdeen and St. Andrews Universities.

RIPPLING RHYMES.

DISORUNTLIED.

"These floors I have to sweep and swab," the janitor exclaimed; "it is indeed a beastly job, of which I am ashamed. I was designed for better things and higher, heaven knows; I should be fiddling with the strings of lyres and things like those. I cannot do such work with rest, it's not my proper sphere; I'm sick of it, and I'll be blest if I shall tarry here." Then came the boss, who seemed to be depressed and sad and tired, and to the janitor said he, "Go, chase yourself! You're fired! You queer me with your dismal face, your feet are always cold; a dozen fellows want the place that you so lightly hold." The janitor has time to burn, communing with his soul; and how he envies those who earn, each week, their little roll! How well he'd like to sweep and swab, and light the fires at dawn. In vain he rattles for a job—and winter's coming on. Though we must do some work without a tear, for life is the toiler thrives.

Helen's Motto.

The Lord is my banker; He maketh me to lie down on gold mines; He restoreth my credit. For His name's sake. Yes, though I walk in the valley and shadow of death, I will fear no evil.

—The Woman's Citizen.

God is truth and light His shadow, — Plato.

Pen Points: By

Wholesale Charges.

DAMAGE SUITS FOLLOW CRASH.

TOWN ARE DEFENDANTS.

Why not impose a tax on the owners of the papers again. Mrs. L. H. H.

Good morning, want to see the papers again. Mrs. L. H. H.

The Duke d'Abruzzi is getting the papers again. Mrs. L. H. H.

The female suffragists have been counted out in the matter with the Duke d'Abruzzi. Mrs. L. H. H.

Hoolery is to be white with rage. Mrs. L. H. H.

Wanted: a wrangler to visit the tamed Congressional cow. Mrs. L. H. H.

Vic Murdock is among the slain in Kansas. Really, there is no matter with the Duke d'Abruzzi. Mrs. L. H. H.

Is this the day that the Duke d'Abruzzi leaves Vera Cruz or the Duke d'Abruzzi? Mrs. L. H. H.

The Swiss elections are now in progress. They must be almost as exciting as the election meeting in the progress of the election. Mrs. L. H. H.

It is confidently hoped that the counting the Senators will be completed by the time the Duke d'Abruzzi is home. Mrs. L. H. H.

Forty thousand votes in the county. That means that the Duke d'Abruzzi is the Duke d'Abruzzi. Mrs. L. H. H.

With an army of lame ducks in Washington this winter. The Duke d'Abruzzi is the Duke d'Abruzzi. Mrs. L. H. H.

China is standing pat on the Duke d'Abruzzi. The Duke d'Abruzzi is the Duke d'Abruzzi. Mrs. L. H. H.

and supporting her. The Duke d'Abruzzi is the Duke d'Abruzzi. Mrs. L. H. H.

Thomas Riley Marshall is the Duke d'Abruzzi. The Duke d'Abruzzi is the Duke d'Abruzzi. Mrs. L. H. H.

Secretary McAdoo is the Duke d'Abruzzi. The Duke d'Abruzzi is the Duke d'Abruzzi. Mrs. L. H. H.

The colored man who is the Duke d'Abruzzi. The Duke d'Abruzzi is the Duke d'Abruzzi. Mrs. L. H. H.

King George says the Duke d'Abruzzi is the Duke d'Abruzzi. The Duke d'Abruzzi is the Duke d'Abruzzi. Mrs. L. H. H.

It will be interesting to see the Duke d'Abruzzi. The Duke d'Abruzzi is the Duke d'Abruzzi. Mrs. L. H. H.

Wonderful stories are told of the Duke d'Abruzzi. The Duke d'Abruzzi is the Duke d'Abruzzi. Mrs. L. H. H.

Postmaster-General is the Duke d'Abruzzi. The Duke d'Abruzzi is the Duke d'Abruzzi. Mrs. L. H. H.

The Hon. Mr. L. H. H. is the Duke d'Abruzzi. The Duke d'Abruzzi is the Duke d'Abruzzi. Mrs. L. H. H.

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The Duke d

Points: By the Staff
wonder Italy wants to fight
help the ranchers.
by not impose a tax on the
that they won the late election?
the billboards. They are an
to the splendid city of Los Angeles.
the Duke of Abruzzi is getting his
papers again. Mrs. Billy Hill,
the female suffragists claim to
counted out in Montana. That is
the peril of politics.
Hosier is to be white this winter.
in earnest whether or not we have
German dyestuffs?
Wanted—a wrangler to train a lot
and Congressional coils. Address
Wilson at the White House.
Vie Murdock is among the
in Kansas. Really, there is no
matter with the Sunflower State.
is this the day that Gen. Funston
vera Vera Cruz or the day when
he shall remain in Mexico?
The Swiss elections are now in
they must be almost as exciting as
the election meeting in the grape-growing
district.
Forty thousand autos in Los
Angeles. That means that a big
part of the families own machines—
they do.
With an army of lame Democrats
Washington this winter there
will be a demand for the job of
knowing.
China is standing pat on the
and supporting her President.
little Dr. Sun Yat Sen has been
the discord. China is progressing.
Thomas Riley Marshall has
nature field. And his rates are
a night. This is certainly a
administration. Make way for
Secretary McAdoo claims that
banking system will increase the
country. But the trouble is
time to go out in the country.
The colored men who called on
Hollon and protested against the
of the colored employees at
are likely to get on the Executive
board.
King George says the war must
be peacefully, but the King omits
reference to an exposition of views.
King Albert is the only ruler
fring line.
It will be interesting to note
with will appropriate the money
for four hundred million dollars.
Federal banks go into operation.
ment of money is released.
Wonderful stories are being
told by the little Krupp sons. One
of the boys fired a gun capable of
firing from Fort Tinn to the
locking the flag-pole from the
building.
Postmaster-General Burleson
overwhelming Democratic
anything but the complete
Democratic administration.
The Hon. Meyer London, a
to Congress from one of the
city districts, says he will
argues to expounding the
ref. To a Democratic majority
ready plunged into the arms
government the efforts of the
will appear like that of a
TIPPERARY.
to it stands at the fall of
Mary O'Fly. Mother O'Fly,
what is she watching at
Oh, none but her soul can
there's a list in the postoffice
black.
With tidings bad, and would
the names of the boys who
back.
one is her darling lad.
showed her the hat, but he
read, we told her true, you, we
old eyes stared till they'd
she aware that some of the
are waiting now for father
will he go on her way of
is slumberin' while the
she knows what the
to it sprang upon the
at the break of day? It
eyes glare up to the
and half of his head is
is he doing in that
and shred, and the
the stings the pain of
his soul some with
killed three fellow
the toll he'd
he'd break?
he'll be
shall we know for
for the blood that
wrong throat?
he's alive to the
John H. Kennedy
is an opportunity
is greater

Los Angeles Daily Times

Store News

From the Misses' Section—

News of Decided Price Reductions

In wool dresses, suits, misses' and children's coats—a just-for-Saturday Sale that promises exceptional opportunity in saving!

20 dresses that have been \$7.50 and to \$15—to be closed out at . . . \$4.95!

59 suits—13-15-17 year sizes are priced to close at . . . \$4.95!

12 coats for misses—14-16-18 sizes, reduced for this sale to . . . \$4.95

62 Children's Coats—in 8-10-12-14 year sizes—have been reduced to . . . \$4.95!

And 11 Reefer Coat Models—12 and 14 year sizes—have been priced for this Saturday Sale . . . \$1 . . .

(Misses' and Children's Second Floor Section)

Broadway and Third

Youngsters

Bring that boy or girl to Staub's today, where the Fitting Service and Values are the best in the city. Children's shoes, \$1.50 up. Misses' sizes, \$2.25 up.

Staub's
The Superior Shoe Store
336 SO. BROADWAY

Helen Keller

can be secured for lecture engagements in California for March, 1915, only from

JAMES B. POND
1413 Girard St., Los Angeles.
No one else has authority to book.

WOMAN'S TITLE UPHOLD.

Land Office Decides in Favor of Ex-Nurse who had Labored for Years to Improve Homestead.

Two years ago, Mrs. Frank Kennedy, a widow, who for many years had lived in Denver, where she was well known as a nurse, came to Southern California and made a homestead entry of 160 acres of land in the vicinity of Lancaster, in the Antelope Valley. She had but little money, and was compelled to leave the place at intervals to make enough as a nurse to enable her to complete her proof in the way of improvements. During her occupancy of the land she visited San Francisco, Bakersfield, and Petaluma, where she labored as a nurse, spending some time in the hospitals in the Bay City.

Later, when she managed to scrape up enough money to build a house on the place, and brought to furnish it a lot of the furniture she had owned in her more prosperous days in Denver.

Then a government agent swooped down upon her, and discovered that in his opinion she had not fulfilled the letter of the law in point of occupation of the land. A contest followed, and Register Roche and Receiver Mitchell of the local Land Office held yesterday in favor of the woman. They recite in their decision that Mrs. Kennedy acted in good faith, and that while she may not have resided on the land the time required by a strict enforcement of the law, she did spend a goodly portion of the time on the claim. It was the only place she could call her home.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

Schedules of the W. D. Newell Plumbing Company, No. 211 West First street, were filed in the United States District Court, yesterday. The liabilities amount to \$25,784.36, of which \$18,742.54 are unsecured. The assets are scheduled at \$21,884.89, of which \$10,142.54 is the value of the stock in trade, and \$18,644.95 due on open account. T. W. Hainer, a laborer, of Riverside, who says his assets are only the \$1.50 a day that he has to live on at work, and asking that earnings be made exempt from the operations of the bankruptcy law, filed his petition. His debts amount to \$2,012.15.

For Your Thanksgiving Dinner

Artistic Frozen Dainties from Christopher's

will complete your Thanksgiving menu and give a distinctive touch to the same.

No expenditure of time, money or labor is spared in making these high-grade desserts and they rank among the finest in the country.

Our banquet rooms—large and small—are most attractive and can be used for family parties, clubs, receptions or card parties. In using these you will have the same privacy as in your own home—and all care will be taken from you.

Come in and let us plan with you—our prices are reasonable. Ask about our Plum Pudding Ice Cream, Special Cakes and other Thanksgiving Specials.

551 South Broadway—Near Sixth

Growers Need Tariff.

The high wage scale prevailing in California, Mr. Chapman asserted the chief item in the readjustment of the orange industry would be a reduction of the cost of labor in culture and packing.

"It is, I admit, far more agreeable to increase instead of lower the wage scale, but if largely on account of the attitude of wage earners themselves toward fundamental and economic laws, this unhappy condition prevails they ought to bravely bear the inevitable result. I have said we must grow, handle and market the orange at less cost."

"While we produce a better orange than is grown in Florida, Italy or Spain, we must be able to sell at the same price. This especially applies to our medium and low grades. How is this to be done? The poorly-paid foreign labor must be met with lower priced labor here if our politicians refuse to grant the necessary tariff protection."

"I see no other way than a low labor scale to meet this unfair competition in the great markets of this country. If the American labor will not submit to a decrease in wages, then it will of necessity have to be foreign labor, such as is employed in Southern Europe and Japan, that does the work."

MATTER OF PROFITS.

Mr. Chapman devoted a considerable portion of his address to a discussion of ways and means by which even under the great handicap of a non-protective tariff, the increased production of coming years may be handled at profit. He said that a facility for producing a finer quality and more uniform crop, which could be sold for less money, and the handling and marketing of it at a lower cost to the individual grower, would do much toward making the industry permanently substantial. He pointed out that advertising is undoubtedly one of the most potent factors in the increasing of national consumption and that foreign markets will probably be developed in Europe and Latin-America after the close of the war to take care of surplus production. The Panama Canal is to be a means of reducing the cost of transportation in moving this immense crop to the eastern markets, thus effecting a saving to the growers, according to Mr. Chapman.

Unusual interest was manifested by eastern visitors present in the cultural methods and marketing arrangements which have been perfected by Southern California orange growers. Surprise was expressed by them when they heard Mr. Chapman's report of the present extent of the industry. This showed that there is invested in the citrus industry of the State the stupendous sum of \$200,000,000, most of which covers the cultivation of the orange. This represents 200,000 acres of citrus trees owned by more than 10,000 individuals.

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Los Angeles Daily Times

Store News

From the Misses' Section—

News of Decided Price Reductions

In wool dresses, suits, misses' and children's coats—a just-for-Saturday Sale that promises exceptional opportunity in saving!

20 dresses that have been \$7.50 and to \$15—to be closed out at . . . \$4.95!

59 suits—13-15-17 year sizes are priced to close at . . . \$4.95!

12 coats for misses—14-16-18 sizes, reduced for this sale to . . . \$4.95

62 Children's Coats—in 8-10-12-14 year sizes—have been reduced to . . . \$4.95!

And 11 Reefer Coat Models—12 and 14 year sizes—have been priced for this Saturday Sale . . . \$1 . . .

(Misses' and Children's Second Floor Section)

Broadway and Third

Youngsters

Bring that boy or girl to Staub's today, where the Fitting Service and Values are the best in the city. Children's shoes, \$1.50 up. Misses' sizes, \$2.25 up.

Staub's
The Superior Shoe Store
336 SO. BROADWAY

Helen Keller

can be secured for lecture engagements in California for March, 1915, only from

JAMES B. POND
1413 Girard St., Los Angeles.
No one else has authority to book.

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MOVEMENTS IN SOCIETY.

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Golden Wedding Anniversary.
At their home, No. 1122 Arapahoe street, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Newton Hall celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary the afternoon of the 6th inst. The house and lawn were beautifully decorated with hundreds of yellow chrysanthemums and music was rendered during the afternoon which was a duplicate of that given on the wedding occasion fifty years ago. Nearly 400 guests were present during the afternoon and evening.

Luncheon Party.
The West Adams bungalow home of Wilbur O. Emerson was the scene of a charming luncheon party recently when Mrs. C. C. Boya, mother of Mr. Emerson and Mr. Boya, entertained with a row of luncheon about five guests, all old friends and acquaintances from Iowa.

Luncheon Party.
Miss Laura Smith entertained with a party of friends at her home recently, honoring her friends, Miss Gould. Fifty young ladies enjoyed the affair, the scene of which was in the gold-and-cream dining-room of Hotel Clark.

Will Spend the Winter.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Davies of

New York and their three children, who arrived at Santa Barbara the latter part of October, have taken a cottage at El Mirador for the winter. One of their children, Frederick M. Davies, Jr., is a student at the Deane school.

Short Vacation.
Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Allen of this city are enjoying a few days' vacation at San Diego and Coronado. They motored down with a party of friends via Elsinore.

Luncheon and Matinee.
Mrs. A. L. Del Mar of South Pasadena will entertain Saturday, the 14th inst., with a grill luncheon at Hotel Clark, covers to be laid for sixteen. Later the guests will enjoy the matinee, seats at the Orpheum having been reserved.

Gilmour-Brown Wedding.
Many persons in Los Angeles will be interested to learn of Miss Mignon Ethel Brown's recent marriage to William Gilmour of San Francisco. The wedding took place in the northern city, where Mr. Gilmour is a business man of wide acquaintance and popularity. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. J. Brown of this city, and her many friends here are regretting her removal to San Francisco, where the young couple will make their home. A number of Los Angeles guests witnessed the charming ceremony.

Leave for Visit.
Mrs. Ward Chapman and son, Philip, of No. 1903 Oxford avenue, left last Saturday for Phoenix. Mrs. Chapman will return in two or three weeks, leaving Philip Chapman to spend the winter with old friends from Massachusetts.

Return from East.
Gen. and Mrs. Robert Wankowski, No. 614 South Oxford avenue, have just returned from the East, where they visited friends at Quebec, Boston, New York, Washington and Chicago.

Benefit.
SOCIETY BUSY FOR HOSPITAL.
LEADING WOMEN PATRONESSES OF CHARITY BALL.

Members of Younger Set, in Charge of Arrangements, by Uniting Effort Assure Financial Success of Event Arranged for the Interest of Unfortunate Children.

Many prominent society women of Los Angeles will be patronesses of the charity ball to be given Monday, the 13th inst., at Ebell Clubhouse for the benefit of the Children's Hospital. The list of patronesses has been completed, and is as follows:

Mrs. Arthur Braly, Mrs. L. C. Brand, Mrs. W. Jarvis Barlow, Mrs. Guy E. Barham, Mrs. Hancock Banning, Mrs. Walter B. Cline, Mrs. Wesley Clark, Mrs. Albert Crutcher, Mrs. W. M. Caswell, Mrs. J. H. Call, Mrs. Albert L. Cheney, Mrs. O. G. Clark, Mrs. M. J. Connell, Mrs. Stephen V. Childs, Mrs. Paul Compton, Mrs. Eme-line H. Childs, Mrs. J. C. Drake, Mrs. T. L. Duque, Mrs. George J. Denis, Mrs. Torrey Everett, Mrs. M. G. Eshman, Mrs. T. J. Fleming, Mrs. E. W. Fleming, Mrs. J. L. Garner, Mrs. John T. Griffith, Mrs. E. E. Gibson, Mrs. Walter Hughes, Mrs. W. H. Holliday, Mrs. W. R. Harvey, Mrs. B. L. Harding, Mrs. Maurice S. Heilman, Mrs. West Hughes, Mrs. Lynn Helm, Mrs. Scott Helm, Mrs. W. T. Johnston, Mrs. John T. Jones, Mrs. Hermann Janas, Mrs. Fred Johnson, Mrs. Jack A. Jevne, Mrs. C. H. Lippincott, Mrs. Mary W. Longstreet, Mrs. Charles Monroe, Mrs. R. P. McJohnston, Mrs. H. C. Merritt, Mrs.

Arthur P. Morlan, Mrs. Orta E. Monette, Mrs. Randolph H. Miner, Mrs. J. W. McKinley, Mrs. Dan Murphy, Mrs. Granville MacGowan, Mrs. J. K. Miller, Mrs. Henry W. O'Melvey, Mrs. John P. Powers, Mrs. William E. Ramsay, Mrs. Thomas C. Ridgway, Mrs. H. B. Rollins, Mrs. E. S. Rowley, Mrs. Willoughby Rodman, Mrs. Harry W. Robinson, Mrs. Charles Richards, Mrs. W. T. Reynolds, Mrs. E. T. Stinson, Mrs. L. C. Scheidter, Mrs. J. D. Stinson, Mrs. J. F. Sartori, Mrs. William H. Stinson, Mrs. Charles H. Toll, Mrs. George P. Theobald, Mrs. Adelaide Trowbridge, Mrs. Walter J. Trask, Mrs. W. M. Van Dyke, Mrs. Caroline Van Dyke, Mrs. Kate S. Voburg, Mrs. Robert Wankowski, Mrs. R. Wernick, Mrs. Curtis Williams, Mrs. Erasmus Wilson.

The arrangements for the ball are in charge of a committee of the younger society women. This committee is composed of Mrs. Stanley Guthrie, Miss Marie Scheller, Mrs. Stanley Visel, Mrs. Walter Brunswig, Miss Frances Richards, Mrs. Lillian Van Dyke, Miss Daphne Drake and Miss Marguerite Hughes. It is largely due to the untiring efforts of this committee that the ball promises to be a financial success. The clubhouse and the refreshment have been donated for the evening and every cent paid for the tickets, which are \$1.25 each, will be given to the Children's Hospital. Tickets can be purchased at any member of the committee or any one of the patronesses, and they have also been placed at the Union Store, Union and Bootery and Myer Siegel's. The committee in charge of the affair has emphasized the fact that the \$1.25 for the ticket pays for every thing. No candy or flowers will be offered for sale at the dance, nor will any other thing be employed to secure extra money.

CREDIT MEN'S MEETING.
The next meeting of the Associated Retail Credit Men of Los Angeles, which recently elected new officers and directors, will be held next Tuesday night at 8:30 o'clock at the Junior Club. Norman A. Baile will speak on "The Exemption Laws."

FOR WOMEN AND MEN.
Facts, Features and Fancies.

BY OLIVE GRAY.

THE GOOD HOUSEKEEPER'S HINT: For the Thanksgiving dinner be certain to serve that preparation of figs, nuts and raisins welded into one under a poetic name. The legend which accompanies this dainty lends a poetic charm to the sweet which is unique and delicious. It is said to have emanated from Granada in old Spain, but has taken on new charm in its California home. Even the package is alluring—seated as it is within a wee brown basket and tied with scarlet and yellow ribbon.

"I am always amazed," said Genevieve to me, "when I find that it is time to start Christmas preparations, and so you know, I always resent the fact that one must begin each winter work right in the midst of summer—but of course that is California!" She said this in that first-year-in-California tone which we all recognize. "What makes you begin so soon?" I asked. "Well, I want to secure the best, of course, and then it takes time to send things away East and so—may I? What are those people crowding around that table for, do you suppose?" she asked rather irrelevantly, as I thought. But she persisted in stretching that table for me, finally landed near enough to see what was going on and telegraphed the information back to me, through the crowd. "It's those boxes!" We were in that big grocery house on Broadway, where there is always something new and desirable. "Oh, yes!" I answered, understanding at once, "those back East boxes! It is time!" Of course it's time, she responded, enthusiastically. "Well, I can smile after her recent protest. Emerging after a talk with the one in charge she said: 'I think I can have special assortments put up—so, of course, I shall immediately make out my lists, and that will get the Christmas party going. I am tired of my mind, so far as that East is concerned. Uncle Joe and Cousin Beth and every one to whom I sent those boxes last year have done nothing but talk and write about them ever since, so I decided long ago to make them really gifts from those boxes. The assortment this time is even better than last year's. I think,' she continued, 'and it is such an advantage to have just what you want, put in the boxes.' And she sat right down and began making out her lists.

Unveiled by Fashion.
Use the old velvet dress to touch up the old cloth suit. Beautiful and simple is the all-velvet suit, trimmed with collar and cuffs to fit fur.

Liquid Preface.
As a preface to the powder when making one's toilet, there is a paste of water which, lighted by the addition of water or water with light, forms a fine basis for the light after dusting of your favorite whitening. This is a really beneficial, rather than injurious.

To Relieve Her Suffering.
Something which is genuine boon to girls and women who suffer, is offered by a reliable firm. It actually does what it claims, too. It is put up in a box, and it is the only one whom there are none more careful or scientific.

Some of the smart gowns are writing and in the way of a gift package of all sorts. It was an oval box all decorated in yellow and black. Smart shoes have flat buttons of smoked pearl.

Unveiled by Fashion.
Use the old velvet dress to touch up the old cloth suit. Beautiful and simple is the all-velvet suit, trimmed with collar and cuffs to fit fur.

Those Anniversary Windows.
The windows of the windows of that Broadway jewelry house which yesterday celebrated its anniversary that it was next to impossible to take one's eyes away, even to go inside the store. In one was displayed the wondrous hammered silver which has taken the gift-world by storm. There were also some of the lovely creations for the dining table as well. The effect of this chaste and dainty table, with its lovely creations, combined with the silver of the window framings and the tasteful arrangement of the goods, was such as to excite admiration aloud. In another window was shown a rare collection of gems, including a necklace of pearls with a unique design and several priceless articles designed and executed by the house where they were displayed. A superb wonderful gem there shown—for one so large and so perfect in brilliance and in coloring is seldom seen.

New Household Silver.
Among the novelties in household silver is a grape dish having a cavity in the center for holding ice to keep the grapes fresh. This dish, which is handsome as well as novel and useful, is accompanied by grape shears in the same design in silver, for clipping the grapes from their stem.

Sand Mixing.
If the groom happens to be one of those bachelors who pride themselves upon the making of salad dressing on the table, nothing could be more appropriate as a wedding gift than one of those silver dishes for mixing salad. They come either single with a spoon for measuring and mixing or accompanied by a set for holding all the condiments.

For Her.
For the little bride who will set up a tea table of her own, there is a silver caddy and tea ball which is an adorable shape and the tea ball is one of those made in exact replica of a tea-pot set within a stand.

Tea Table Cloth.
In that little shop kept by the lovely girl I saw a cloth for a tea table, which was truly and entirely new. It was finished all around with a border of fillet crochet and at each corner the crochet was embellished. The work was as fine as possible and the pattern remarkably artistic. Such a cloth would last for generations and would be a "joy forever."

A Gift Messenger.
With your gift, try sending an incense stick of some fine sort. There is a delicate compliment in such a messenger, and you will find, I think, that it is highly appreciated. There are many kinds of incense and each has a different meaning, as well as a varied aroma. There is, for instance, the incense of Morocco, which is used in the Orient to set in vibration certain benign forces as the household awakes. Could such a gift be more suitable than to accompany a gift with one of these? Then there are other kinds of incense, each having its special meaning and supposed to carry to the recipient a

both men and women asking if being mated is not a sufficient reason for the divorce. It is too late to study that viewpoint after wedding from the fact that each has promised at the altar to take the other for better or for worse. If children have come into their lives, the worry over being mated should be put out of their minds. Children are evidence that they were to mate. For their sakes, both husbands and wives should do their utmost to fall in love with each other, because of the unbreakable bond which unites them. Those two parents are to those children the stars of their life. People who imagine that they are mated should sit down and think it over. Love begets love. While there's life there's hope of winning it.

MISS LIBBEY'S REPLY TO YOUR LETTERS:
Correct name and address must be given to insure delivery of paper. Write with ink on one side of print only. Address Laura Jean Libbey, No. 916 President street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Worse Than No Beas.
Dear Miss Libbey: I went with a young man of my own age for about ten months last time he hinted to me that he was getting tired of steady company, and at that time he has been coming to me more and more. He loves me more than any other girl he has seen or been out with, but does not love me with all his heart—just as he is in time he is going to love me like he should. He wants to have me continue letting him come to see me twice a week, but I ought to let him be. He has not been out with any other girls since I gave up steady company. Am I wasting my time or him? He says he doesn't know what he wants to do, but he loves me with all his heart. He names various things about me that he likes and he says he is going to love me like he should. He wants to have me continue letting him come to see me twice a week, but I ought to let him be. He has not been out with any other girls since I gave up steady company. Am I wasting my time or him? 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Special Notice to Our Charge Customers

In appreciation of your generous patronage throughout the year, we have pleasure in making the following interesting announcement:

All purchases made throughout the store on and after today, November 14, will be charged to December account, and appear in statement rendered January 1, 1915.

This distribution of Christmas shopping over a longer period than usual not only gives patrons an opportunity to purchase more carefully, but also relieves employees of many hardships, and enables them to give more efficient and cheerful service.

Those who are contemplating opening a charge account are respectfully invited to avail themselves of this unusual opportunity.



Silks and Dress Goods on Sale at 50c

Values Included From 75c to \$2.00 a Yard

All short ends, all odd pieces, all lines that we desire to close out quickly, all remnant lengths, in plain and fancy silks, corduroys, velvets and wool suitings, are included. There are really wonderful economies for the woman who will take time to pick out what she needs. Included you will find:

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Golf Cords | Satin Phalanx | Fancy Wool Plaids |
| Bulgarian Satins | Roman Stripes | Ivory Mohairs |
| Colored Velvets | Pongee Silks | Canton Crepes |
| Fancy Velvets | Tub Silks | Gray Cashmere |
| Corduroys | Tan Wool Velvings | Japon Crepe |
| Foulards | Green Henriettas | Check Coating |
| Taffetas | French Wool Crepe | Navy Serge |
| India Silks | Ivory Wool Velvings | Cream Serge |
| Black Serge | | Black Alpaca |
- (Silks: Dress Goods; Broadway Annex)

Our New York Representative Says—

"In the ten or fifteen years or more that I may be allowed to live, I cannot hope again to assemble for our patrons such a line of merchandise as we display today."

"The fine Belgian cloths that they have been forty years in perfecting (and that we show today,) will be but a memory."

"We show all shades in Malines, but the city where they are manufactured is today only a smoking ruin."

"We have now all sizes and qualities in the best and softest kid gloves; our manufacturer writes, 'In the spring I can furnish you a few coarse leather gloves, but soft kid skins cannot be secured at any price.'"

"The finest work of the French artisans of Lameville, we can show you in Trimmings—but that city is now only an armed camp."

"The regions from which come our raw materials for Linens, Austria, Belgium, Russia, and our fine Yarns, in Belgium, have their agents in America today purchasing supplies for the soldiers in one and the starving people in the other."

"It would be well for those who can afford it to buy some of these beautiful productions of the old-world looms to keep as souvenirs of the prosperous times in Europe."

The Prettiest Ribbons You Ever Saw—At Half!

And in all probability the largest quantity you ever had choice from for so little! For throughout the stock we have taken the handsomest of faille, taffeta and fancy ribbons that are best for Christmas fancywork, and placed them on counters to sell at just half usual prices!

Velvet Brocades
In rich designs; satins with velvet brocades in floral and conventional patterns; plaids, stripes, plain ribbons; in short, a collection that embraces every good ribbon from 50c to \$1.50 a yard, now on sale at half to \$0.25.

If you intend to use ribbons in all of your gift-making, buy them now and now!

(Ribbons: Main Floor)

A Dollar Sale of Pretty and Practical Undermuslins

Some of these garments have hitherto sold at a third more than their present prices—you can appreciate the values they are!

- | | |
|---|---|
| Drawers | in three different styles, all \$1. |
| And at 75c | —lighter weight outing gowns, in colors only. |
| Bungalow Aprons | 50c |
| —a new line, in striped gingham, plain bands, buttoned at side. | |

Switches at \$5

Duplicates of regular stock; 20 to 28-inch high-class wavy, German and French refined hair; all shades, including grays; formerly \$7.50 to \$12.50, repriced now at just \$5.

(Hair Goods: South Aisle)

More Remarkable Bargains

We cannot fill mail or telephone orders upon the following, for they are limited quantities only, for earliest shoppers:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 7 spools of 5c O. N. T. Spool Cotton; any numbers in black or white; limit seven spools to a customer, 25c. | 30c to 40c Guaranteed Silk covered Dress Shields; assorted sizes, 2 to 4; limit two pairs to a purchaser, 15c. | 35c to 65c Barrettes; assorted shell and amber; all styles; only one to a customer, 25c. |
| 25c to 35c Children's Patent Leather Belts; assorted black, white and red; only three to a purchaser, 10c. | \$7.50 16, 17 and 18-inch Traveling Bags (real walrus); only one to a customer, \$5. | \$5.50 Cut Glass Water Jug; only one to a customer, \$2.50. |
| \$1 Tourist Combination Toilet Case; rubber lined; only one to a customer, 50c. | \$12.50 Sterling silver Vanity and Card Case; only one to a customer, \$7.50. | \$1 Bulk Perfume; assorted odors; one ounce to a customer, 50c. |
| \$1 Hand Scrubs; pure bristle; wire drawn; one to a customer, 50c. | 50c Bulk Sachet Powder; assorted odors; one ounce to a customer, oz., 25c. | \$1 Hair Brushes; solid back; pure bristle; one to a customer, 50c. |

Fall Tailored Suits at Big Reductions

\$18.75, \$21.75 and \$37.50

The woman who secures one of these suits will find herself fit to consort with any well-dressed assemblage, so far as style and quality are concerned:

Beautiful Materials
—rich broadcloths, gabardines, chevots and poplins, in all popular shades—navy, brown, green, black, Labrador, wine, plum—are included; all styles, of coats and skirts; some fur trimmed.

- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| Were \$22.50 and \$25, at \$18.75. |
| Were \$25 to \$30, at \$21.75. |
| Were \$42.50 to \$52.50, at \$37.50. |
- (Garments: Second Floor)

Girls' Fall Coats at \$5 to \$12.50

Any style a girl or her mother can fancy may be had—plain blue, brown, green, in zibeline, Meltons, mixtures, etc., cape effects and long straight lines which so become the average growing girl of 8 to 14; and the prices range from \$5 to \$12.50.

(Girls' Wear: Second Floor)

Today's Best Linen Specials

Table Damask—full 70-inch heavy unbleached "Shamrock" Irish damask; regularly \$1, Saturday only, yard, 69c.

Huck Towels—extra fine weave huck towels; soft and absorbent; only fifty dozen in the lot; neat red borders; 20c values, Saturday only, each, 11c.

Hemstitched Lunch Napkins—a beautiful 15-inch square hemstitched lunch napkin in new designs; regularly \$4.00, Saturday only, dozen, \$3.

Satin Bedspreads—extra size, 90x100; regular price \$6, Saturday only, \$4.45.

Bath Towels—extra heavy, double thread bath towels, red or blue borders; regularly 35c, Saturday, only 25c.

(Linen: Bear South Aisle)



50c Another Saturday Turkey Luncheon

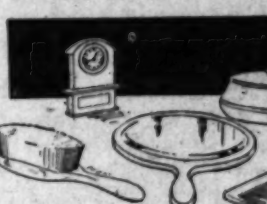
- Chicken Gumbo Soup
- Sliced Tomatoes
- Roast Local Turkey
- Cranberry Sauce
- Carrots and Peas
- Mashed Potatoes
- Coulter's Own Mince Pie
- Demi-Tasse

—for fifty cents Saturday, 11 to 3, in the quiet, first-class Fourth Floor Cafe.

A la carte service, also.

(Fourth Floor)

Odd Lines of Toilet Ware, Half



Hundreds of practical gift-things—all decorated white ivory; sterling silver manicure and toilet sets; separate articles, such as hair brushes, clothes and hat brushes; mirrors, powder boxes, salve and cream jars; picture frames; trays, pin cushions; hat pin holders, jewel boxes and manicure articles of all sorts, every one at exactly half regular marked prices.

(Toilet Goods: South Aisle)

Notions Specials

- 15c Box Horn Hairpins; six in box, 10c; 3 for 25c.
 - 15c Shoe Trees, 10c; three for 25c.
 - 5c Safety Pins, assorted sizes on a card; three for 10c.
 - 10c Wire Hairpin Cabinets, each 5c.
 - 5c Pin Sheets; 240 count; good quality brass pins, 3 for 10c.
 - 5c Hair Nets; assorted colors, eight for 25c.
 - 25c Dustless Dust Cloths; household size, 10c.
 - 50c Needle Books (R. & J. Roberts,) 35c.
 - 5c Nickel Plated Thimbles, three for 10c.
 - \$1 Howard's Furniture Dusters, 50c.
 - \$1 Howard's Wet Mops, 50c.
 - \$1 Howard's Wall Duster, 50c.
- (Notions: South Aisle)

Untrimmed Hat Shapes \$2.45

New and desirable from every standpoint these handsome black (and some colored) velvet shapes which are on sale today for so ridiculously low a price.

Women who do their own millinery trimming will be glad to get tricornes, turbans and sailor shapes worth to \$7.50, for just \$2.45.

Trimmed Hats \$5

A special offer which embraces many of our own best \$8.50 and \$10 fall and winter hats, in all the styles that have proven "best sellers" at regular prices.

(Millinery: Main Floor)

The Toy Section is Ready Now to Welcome All the Little Folks

to its display of all the splendid things that go to make little people happy. There will be trains that run; dolls that talk, dolls that walk, animals that squeak—dozens and dozens of things all waiting to entertain and amuse their very welcome guests, the little folks of Los Angeles. Here's just a hint (for fathers and mothers):

Special Values for Saturday

- \$2 22-inch dolls, with eyelashes and real eyebrows; full jointed; special, \$1.35.
 - 50c Model Painting Books, 25c.
 - 50c Father Tuck's Riders and Rowers (set of 6,) 25c.
 - 50c Squeaking Animals, 35c.
 - 50c Alphabet Blocks, 24 to the set, 35c.
 - \$1.75 Doll Carts; splendid values at first price, special, \$1.
- (Toy Section: Third Floor)



Look for These

And others. Tricycles, Irish Mail Cars, Automobiles, Wheelbarrows, Sulkies, Doll Trunks, Kewpie Dolls, Character Dolls, Paint Books and Boxes, Story Books and Picture Books, Games, Radiotelephones, Doll Furniture, Stuffed Animals, Shoot the Chutes, Mysto Erectors, Mechanical Toys and Trains, Drums, Banks, Blackboards.

(Toy Section: Third Floor)

Pequot Sheets and Cases Reduced

- 90x108 Pequot Sheets; special, 95c.
 - 45x36-inch Pequot Pillow Cases, special, 20c.
 - 81x99 Coulter's Special Sheets, special, each, 69c.
 - 45x36-inch Coulter's special Pillow Cases, 17 1/2c each.
- (Domestics: Bear South Aisle)

Wash Goods Take New Low Prices

- Longcloth—12-yard pieces, 36 inches wide, by the 12-yard piece, 95c.
 - Crepe—32-inch white mercerized crepe, for underwear, yard, 12 1/2c.
 - Outing Flannel—extra heavy quality, for night garments, pink and blue stripes or checks, special, 7 1/2c.
- (Wash Goods: Bear South Aisle)

Select Holiday Gifts from These Groups

Which are taken direct from our own carefully selected stocks, and arbitrarily reduced for Saturday:

- | | | |
|---|---|-----|
| \$2 Cut Glass Sugar and Creamers | \$1 Cut Glass Tumblers | 50c |
| \$1.25 Silver Plated Salt and Pepper Sets | 75c Napkin Rings | |
| \$1.25 Sterling Silver Napkin Rings | \$1 Salt and Pepper | 185 |
| \$1 Mustard Cups | \$2.50 and \$2.75 Cut Glass | |
| \$1.25 Children's Cups | \$2.50 14-piece Set Nut Cracker | 750 |
| \$6.50 3-piece Carving Set | \$3.50 Plated Silver Nut or Fruit Bowl | |
| \$5.50 12-inch Steak Plank | \$3.50 Baking Dish | |
| \$6 Mantel Clocks | \$12.50 4-piece Coffee Set | |
| \$7.50 Alcohol Chafing Dish | \$ 5.50 8-piece Coffee Set | |
| | \$12.50 Baking Dish (All silver plated) | |
| | \$ 9.50 Dinner Set; 8 knives and forks | |
| | \$ 9.50 Dinner Set; 8 knives and forks | |
- (Silverware: South Aisle)

Men's Outing Flannel Nightshirts, 75c

These garments are cut full and roomy, and are the famous Universal brand; sold everywhere at \$1, now 75c.

WOOL SWEATERS—V-neck style; well made and finished; in gray, maroon, brown or navy blue; regularly \$3.50, Special today \$2.75

(Men's Furnishings: South Aisle)

Men's \$2.50 Shirts and Drawers Now \$2.00

Cooper's white ribbed wool shirts and drawers; all sizes; splendid values at \$2.50, now \$2.00.

COTTON UNION SUITS—Super weight, ecru cotton; long sleeves, ankle length; right weight for winter wear; regularly \$1.00, Special \$75c

(Waists, Etc.: Second Floor)

Cafe—Fourth Floor—Open 11 to 3 Daily

224-228 South Hill Street—Coulter's

Warm Bedding Attractively Priced

These prices are good for today only, remember:

- Flannel—3/4-lb. mixed feather pillow; full size, covered with flannel; regularly \$2.50, at \$1.50.

- Comforters—white snowflake cotton filled comforters, covered with best silkline; full size, reg. \$2.50, at \$1.75.

- Wool Blankets—80 per cent. wool; light gray; blue, pink, lavender and white borders; full size, reg. \$3.50, our leader at \$2.50.

- Wool Blankets—beautiful flannel; full size; pink or blue border; with 2-inch silk ribbon binding to match color of border; regularly \$4.50, at \$3.25.

(Bedding: Bear South Aisle)

Coulter's—215-229 South Broadway

The Public Service.

At the City Hall.

PUTS A BAN ON SALOON VISITS.

DEPUTIES TO GO THERE ONLY ON CITY BUSINESS.

City Attorney Stephens has heart-to-heart talk with his corps of assistants, expressing appreciation for their constant work, but issues some rigid rules of conduct.

City Attorney Stephens and his office force have had a heart-to-heart conference, in which the deputies of the office were commended for their constant work and assured that their continued good service will make their positions just as secure as though they were under the regulations of civil service.

But the ban is put on saloon visits. The corps is also asked to each personally review his official conduct and ask himself a list of questions, which were submitted as to his personal efficiency in the work he is handling.

Among these pertinent inquiries to be self-made are the following:

Do I arrive at 8:30 a. m. that in my office I spend any time during office hours on other than city business, and do I inform the telephone operator where I may be found when out of the office?

Am I forgetting the rule of promptness?

Are my desk and room kept reasonably in order?

Am I as careful as I ought to be in considering the important matters referred to me?

Do I properly consider that every person who calls or telephones, either city official or not, should get courteous, and, if necessary, painstaking treatment?

A typewritten summary of the City Attorney's suggestions for self-inquiries has been placed in the hands of each member of his corps. In this general statement the ruling against saloon visits is also made. In the document are these paragraphs:

Since assuming office I have seen no member of this department enter a saloon, and I desire to say that in my opinion no public officer should ever visit a saloon except on public business. A visit to a saloon during business hours on the part of any member of this department would reflect his disrepute.

Your continued service is just as secure in this department as though it were under civil service. No member has been or will be, while I am City Attorney, be dismissed to make room for another so long as his work is up to the standard, and it is my duty to set the standard. This I have tried to do during the past year.

I believe I am, in expressing my appreciation for consistent work in the past, count on sympathetic appreciation of the points herein hinted at and a general commendation of the efficient performance of the many and responsible duties assigned to us.

"JITNEY" BUSSES.

HEARING ON REGULATION.

The Public Utilities Committee of the City Council has set 10 o'clock of Friday forenoon, November 27, as the time for a public hearing on the subject of regulation of the auto cars engaged in public passenger carrying.

Representatives of the Auto Bus Owners and Operators' Association appeared before the committee yesterday and stated that the association is ready to co-operate with the Council in the drafting of reasonable regulations, looking to good service and safety for the public. They requested that a provision should be made requiring persons applying for permits to take an examination before a board selected by the association, so that the operator's mechanical qualifications and general knowledge of this class of service might be fully ascertained.

The association was represented by H. Poole, chairman; W. A. Hagana, vice-chairman; M. H. O'Keefe, secretary; L. F. Draper, J. A. Wilcox, George A. Charney and F. E. Berry, former Councilman John Topham also appeared in behalf of the association.

WANT A SUBWAY.

FOR PASSAGE TO PARK.

The Public Utilities Committee of the City Council held another conference yesterday on the subject of securing an adequate and safe passage-way for people to get from the Los Angeles Railway Corporation's Garvanza line at Avenue 46 to Biscayne Grove.

At present large numbers of people who disembark from the yellow cars cross over the Santa Fe Railroad through a cut, to reach Biscayne Grove. The crossing is considered particularly dangerous, as a curve only about 100 feet away hides the approach of trains. Several accidents have been narrowly averted there.

At this conference were present Chief Engineer Kuhn of the electric railway and Division Superintendent Hitchcock of the Santa Fe, and other railway and railroad representatives.

The city has purchased a lot for the direct approach to the railroad right of way, to further the subway project, and the Santa Fe representatives stated yesterday that the company would give the right of way for the proposed subway underneath its tracks. Councilman Roberts wants the subway to extend beneath both railroad and railway tracks.

It was decided that all parties directly interested should make a personal visit to the site of the proposed subway within the next few days, and the subject was continued for one week.

The representatives of the civic organizations and club women have informed the Council committee that unless immediate steps are taken by the city to provide a subway the subject will be taken before the State Railroad Commission.

Will Extend Main.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Public Utilities approval was given to the agreement reached between the householders of Hermosa and the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation whereby the corporation is to extend its gas mains at the first of the year on Walnut Hill avenue, Laleta street, Kendall avenue and Redfield avenue. This will provide a gas service to many residents in the Hermosa district.

HUMANE WORK.

WOULD INCREASE POWERS.

The Municipal Humane Animal Commission, composed of Mrs. Rosemonde Rae Wright, Mrs. Frances Weldon, John W. Nicholson and Mrs.

Elisabeth M. Waddell, the secretary, met in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, in conference with representatives of other humanitarian societies in regard to proposed charter changes that will increase the powers of the commission.

Others participating in the conference were Mrs. Dell C. Hawkford of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Misses Vinea and R. Kercheval and Mrs. R. G. Tryon of the Anti-Vivisection Society; Lloyd Macey of the Pasadena Humane Society; H. S. Fowler, chief officer of the Humane Animal Commission; Charles D. Houghton, a deputy of the City Attorney's office.

The needs of an extension of the municipal commission's work in various lines, now limited because of charter and ordinance restrictions, were thoroughly discussed, and it was decided that any proposed changes submitted to the Municipal Efficiency Commission for its consideration in framing proposed charter amendments shall be in line with the prospective consolidation of city and county governments.

One feature that will receive attention is a provision that will prohibit the sale of horses that are used for a considerable length of time in the streets. It is probable that there will also be drafted a general ordinance on the subject of cruelty and making broad provisions for the commission's work in various conditions, thus giving it a wide latitude.

The conference resulted in the appointment of a committee to represent humanitarian organizations to formulate the recommendations. This committee will meet in the Mayor's office at 2 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon to take up the work outlined, as it is desired that the changes to be submitted shall be in the hands of the Efficiency Commission as soon as possible.

This committee is composed of Mrs. Wright of the Humane Animal Commission, chairman; Lloyd Macey of the Pasadena Humane Society; William Varley, president of the S.P.C.A.; Mrs. Weldon of the Humane Animal Commission; Mrs. R. G. Tryon of the Anti-Vivisection Society, and Mrs. H. W. Myers of the California State Audubon Society, to work in conjunction with a representative of the City Attorney's office.

Municipal Briefs.

The City Engineer has recommended that property owners be allowed to construct a five-foot sidewalk along the west side of Severance street, north of Twenty-eighth street, in such a manner that half of the walk will be on private property, and the other half within the street lines. This is an unusual procedure, but is desired in order to provide a wider parking space.

Preliminary steps were taken for the installation of a lighting system on Olive street, from Sixth to Pico streets, in June of 1913, but the final proceedings are still being up. The City Council has issued a "rush order" on this work.

The City Engineer has recommended the adoption of an ordinance abandoning the portion of the old storm drains in Arapahoe and San Marino streets that can be abandoned after the completion of the Arroyo de la Brea storm drain, and providing for the filling of the catch basins.

C. E. K. has conveyed to the city a deed for lot A of Ardmore Heights, which has been known as Ardmore avenue, although private property. It extends from Torrance street to Melrose avenue and has been improved with oil road, curbs, walks and gutters.

The necessary lines and grade stakes have been set by the City Engineer for the improvement work on Harbor boulevard through Nob Hill. The contractors, the W. F. Hewitt Company, will begin the work at once, notwithstanding the fact that the entire assessment under the 1913 act proceedings, have not been paid into the assessment bureau.

A report filed by the V. D. Reduction Company with the Board of Public Works shows that during October the company collected \$89,446 pounds of garbage.

The Los Angeles Railway Corporation has asked the Board of Public Works for an extension of time within which to complete its work of track reconstruction and street paving on Eighth street, from Figueroa to Lake streets; Moneta avenue, from Thirty-sixth place to Siawson avenue; Avenue Twenty, from Pasadena to Dayton avenues; Fifty-fourth street, from Figueroa to Hoover streets; and First street, from Evergreen avenue to the easterly city limits.

The health department yesterday notified the Harbor Commission that the premises immediately west of the new fish wharves at San Pedro are in an unsanitary condition and should be condemned for human habitation. There are ten shacks there occupied by fishermen. The city collects no rent from the premises.

A rearrangement of the plans for locating city offices provides for the location of the Civil Service Commission in the old State Normal School buildings. The commission will have commodious office rooms there and will also have the advantage of ample room, use of gymnasium, etc., for the holding of its examinations and physical tests.

At the Courthouse.

SPURNS ALIMONY SHE WON'T GET.

FORMER TENNIS STAR DIVORCES EX-POLO PLAYER.

Tells Judge She Doesn't Ask Support Because She Doesn't Expect to Get Anything—Much Melodrama in Home History of Dentist and Socially Prominent Wife.

"Why don't you ask for alimony?" Judge Monroe asked Mrs. Fannie Denton Savage, who was granted a decree of divorce yesterday from Dr. Arthur H. Savage, a dentist, on the ground of extreme cruelty.

"I could not get out of him, what is the use?" she replied.

"How much money is he making in his practice?"

"I don't know; I was never allowed to know."

"Is there any other reason why you don't ask for alimony?"

"No reason, except I don't expect to get anything."

Since the separation from her husband, March 30 last, Mrs. Savage has been supporting herself by sewing. She testified she earns approximately \$40 a month.

The Savages were married at Pasadena, November 24, 1906. No children blessed their home. Two weeks

after marriage, she said, Dr. Savage became indifferent. He did not care where she went or what she did. Mrs. Hazel B. Ragland, whose husband, George Ragland, was killed by the Santa Barbara train at a crossing several months ago, gave the cause of Mrs. Savage's unhappiness as quarrels, usually about money. She said they were not congenial.

Her testimony was important as corroborating Mrs. Savage in Dr. Savage's alleged attempt to shoot her, March 29, last. Mr. and Mrs. Ragland came to the house as Dr. Savage left the kitchen. Mr. Ragland went after him and returned with the revolver. On another occasion, Mrs. Savage buried her head in the pillows as Dr. Savage stood over her with the revolver in his hand.

The incident of her visit to his office in the Garland building was dramatic.

"Won't you say good-by, at least peacefully?" she asked him. "He walked back, picked up a package shaped like an automatic revolver, held it to my face and said: 'This is good-by. We will just end it together, the two of us together.' I begged him to be sane. He refused. He walked toward me, and I found the door was locked, but turning the key, I ran out of the office to the elevator."

In a letter the following day Dr. Savage apologized.

The marriage was a romance. The grace of Dr. Savage on the polo field and the finished pleasure of Fannie Denton in the tennis court brought the athletes together. Miss Denton was one of the most attractive and popular girls of Pasadena eight years ago. She was a clever opponent of May Sutton on the tennis court. Dr. Savage was secretary of the Pasadena Polo Club for some time. Both moved in the best social circles. Marriage proved that polo and tennis do not mix.

"BUNKED," HE SAYS.

NOW SUES FOR ALIENATION.

John Avery, who says he lost his wife because Dr. Karl F. Rose, an athlete, proved more magnetic, testified in Judge Sherk's court yesterday that Mrs. Avery "bunked" him. He knows how many years." Attorney Kase wanted to know what he meant by "bunked." Mr. Avery concluded he meant he had not suspected her fidelity until his eyes had been opened.

"Do you mean to say that a wife can 'bunk' her husband and still love him?"

The answer to this question, eagerly awaited by the crowd in the courtroom, was destined not to be made. The court sustained Attorney Parker's objection, which was disappointing to the spectators. Mr. Avery might have made things clear, if he had been permitted to reply.

This was only one phase of the \$20,000 alienation of affection suit. Operatives from a private detective agency told what they heard at the apartments of Mrs. Avery June 6, 1913, three months after the separation. Mrs. Avery was staying at the Cumberland and Dr. Rose, so the detectives said, was calling on her. They not only peeked into the room, but one at least said he overheard some of the conversation.

Said Dr. Rose to Mrs. Avery: "Have you read 'Chemically Pure Los Angeles'?"

"Yes," Mrs. Avery replied. The rest of the conversation was too low to hear.

The detectives were vigorously cross-examined by Attorney Kase, particularly why it was necessary to verify Dr. Rose's identification by calling at his office the following day. This, it was said, was at the request of Mr. Avery, who is a somewhat famous himself. The case was continued.

NEW TRIAL.

IN POISON-APPLE CASE.

Judge Houser yesterday granted a new trial to Mrs. Nettie Prow, who was recently convicted of throwing poisoned apples, July 7 last, into the yard of M. A. Blanchard, whose children had annoyed her. This she denied, as well as any intention of poisoning the children.

Two grounds were set up by Attorneys Barr and Holley for a new trial, namely, that two jurors had been overheard discussing the case, and the alleged statement of Mrs. Annie Gilbert to a collector named Stewart. When he called at her home she is alleged to have told him she was not going to pay him any money until it was learned what had become of Mrs. Prow.

CITY CONTESTS CLAIM.

OF FIRE ALARM COMPANY.

The demand of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company that the city return to it the property furnished at the value, namely, \$11,000, as an echo of the attempt of the company to collect it through the regular demands of the city, came before Judge Hewitt yesterday in an extraordinary case.

The Gamewell alleges it complied with all of the conditions and that the money is legitimately due. The city, however, claims that the Gamewell produced his minute books, which weighed a ton and covered the stages of the claim, and that some demands had been drawn and paid by the Council.

The city alleges no contract was entered into but that the Gamewell was issued by a former superintendent of the fire alarm system employed by the city, each regulation being under \$100, by the limit set by the city above which contracts must be entered into. These regulations were strung over a year, calling for certain supplies. This is the alleged violation and was the point fought over yesterday. On this account W. C. Muehler, then City auditor, held up the Gamewell, some of which were paid by his head, by the then Council.

The company alleges the property was sold to the city under the condition that it should retain title to the property until paid for. Since it has not been paid for, the company says it is entitled to have its property.

LAWYER REBUKED.

FOR FILING AT ANOTHER.

"Now, Mr. Boden, isn't it a fact that you, like some of us, like a cold bottle and a hot bird?"

This question, asked by Alfred E. Case, an attorney, of George A. Boden, also an attorney, in Judge Morrison's court yesterday, caused a score of lawyers in attendance to stiffen in their chairs with looks of "I wonder what the judge will do about it?"

Judge Morrison acted promptly. It was a severe rebuke. He told Attorney Case that his conduct was not becoming to a gentleman and officer of the court. In his opinion, he said, it verged on contempt of court. He gave Mr. Case an opportunity to withdraw the disparaging remark, but he added, he did not want to hear from him further in the case. Case apologized and the incident closed.

The question arose when Mr. Boden, counsel for George O. Hinder, one of the defendants in the suit of the Los Angeles Denair Farms Company, an action growing out of the sale of land at Ingleswood, moved to set aside a default judgment on the ground that he had no notice of the trial. J. A. Wallis, associate with Attorney Case for the plaintiff, produced a

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Men's Suits, \$18.00



Suits for men who insist on keeping themselves looking young and fit, and at the same time, dignified and business-like.

Men who follow our advertising know that when we say that there are no suits of wool worsteds, chevots, cashmere and tweeds, that they are correct in style, we know that they are right—and they know that \$18.00 is a very low price. They know, too, that when we say "Tartan Plaids" pencil and chalk line styles and "English and Semi-English styles"—that they're the suits most popular.

Buying Stetson Hats at \$4.00 Is Economy

Others at more moderate prices may look as well at the first of the season, but so at the last—Stetson hats hold their shape the whole season through.

We have the very newest styles of the season, in Tartan green, again, grey, blue and ivory green, at \$4.00.

Manhattan Shirts at \$2.00

They're here, the famous Manhattan shirts for men, and in the most popular styles for fall and winter wear. Soft pleats with double French cuffs, cuffs with double soft cuffs, plain bosoms with stiff cuffs and pleated bosoms, stiff cuffs. And the fabric range is wide, including silk mixed mixed madras, crepes, French percales, oxfords and Russian cords in a wide variety of patterns and color combinations; all sizes and sleeve lengths.

(Hamburger's Men's Store—On Sale Today)

Men's Balmacaan Coats at \$14.50

Balmacaans made to sell at \$20.00, here at \$14.50, as the outcome of an underpriced purchase by our buyer on his recent trip to the manufacturer.

Leaving the temperature out of consideration—if you want an overcoat to be something more than just a warm outer garment, if you want it dressy, if you have in mind a certain color or weave (most men do) we can fit you satisfactorily—and that by reason of the fact that we have the goods—Yes, sir! in great variety.

There are tans, browns, blues and grays in plain and fancy mixtures, tweeds, chevots, Scotchies and worsteds, made with the new combination collar, raglan shoulders, slash pockets—all sizes.

Men's Mackinaw Coats

This comfortable de Luxe Mackinaw is enough to arouse interest in any man.

A luxuriously and splendidly finished coat 35 inches long, with four wide pleats and self flap pockets—a delight to the motorist.

See the beautiful assortment of patterns, \$7.50 to \$13.50.

Men's Warm Wool Underwear at \$1.00

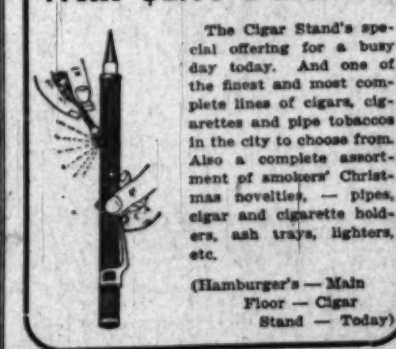
Made of Saxony worsteds that are soft and non-irritating to the skin—and of a quality that will give the best of service. The drawers are cut full for comfort, with reinforced crotch for added wear, and both the shirts and drawers finished and faced with self material. All sizes 30 to 48—price \$1.00 a garment.

(Hamburger's Men's Store—On Sale Today)

"Made-in-Los Angeles" — Auto Supplies

Last day of the 12 demonstrations of locally manufactured products. Much of interest here, for you, Mr. Motorist.

Pencil Cigar Lighter With \$1.00 Purchase



The Clear Stand's special offering for a busy day today. And one of the finest and most complete lines of cigars, cigarettes and pipe tobacco in the city to choose from. Also a complete assortment of smokers' Christmas novelties, — pipes, cigar and cigarette holders, ash trays, lighters, etc.

(Hamburger's—Main Floor—Clear Stand—Today)

Sponges—Chamois

A display by the Trans-Pacific Sponges Company, including many rare specimens of marine life.

Ford Specialties

Ford's Enamel for lamp and fenders—Ford's special for renewing auto tops and Ford's Finish for renewing all kinds of leather upholstery.

Fairy Auto Polishes

Fairy Body Polish, Fairy Metal Cream and Gnome Hand Cream.

Auto Trunks—Tire Covers

A display by R. B. Batley Company.

An experienced demonstrator is in charge of each booth to tell of the goods "Made in Los Angeles."

(Hamburger's—Main Floor—Today)

Western Dry Cells

Showing the construction of dry cells of high ignition.

Eclipse Headlight Deflector

A new accessory that enables you to save the most glaring headlights and plainly see the roadway.

Reliners—Blowout Shoes

Also inner shoes and comforters—catches—a demonstration by the Jackson Shoe Company.

Zeroline Oil

The demonstrator will be glad to answer all questions regarding lubrication problems.

(Hamburger's—Main Floor—Today)

Stewart Auto

To show what good gloves are in the winter.

Storage Batteries

You can get information on storage batteries at the station.

Metal Polish

A new metal polish.

Invincible Red Tint

Not made in Los Angeles.

Master Camouflage

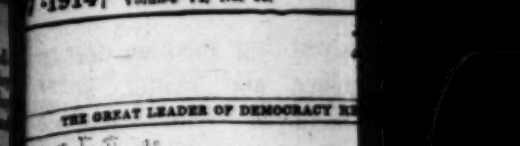
A showing of the new camouflage.

OSZ

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THE TUG OF WAR

LET'S NOT BE DRAGGED IN.

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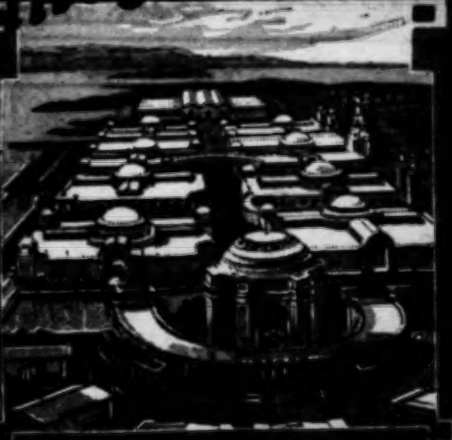
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Jan. 4, 1913 and May 31, 1913.
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Entered as second-class matter January 6, 1912, at Los Angeles, Cal., under Act of March 3, 1879.

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Under the Editorial Direction of
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Regular Weekly Issue Over 91,000

EDITORIAL.

Our Marvelous Opportunities.
The strongest words in the English language are too weak to express the opportunities that face the people of the United States as the war draws to its close.

When about three months ago all Europe flamed out in a gigantic war, business was paralyzed in every commercial channel in the world, the United States not escaping it in spite of her distant position and the absolutely neutral policy wisely adopted by the government.
At the time we advised patience and courage, sure that these conditions would not last. It was impossible to see the commercial channels across

He

TAKE faith off the scales—
you can't weigh and measure everything.

The test-tube, the foot-rule, and the scales have their limits. There are some matters beyond the reach of eyes and ears and fingers.

Human intelligence has steadily improved since man took up his pen of self-analysis and puzzled at his first clumsy utilization of his hands.

One by one our faculties have been quickened and their functions organized—step by step we climb higher efficiency, but we don't know it all" by a long shot—we dwell in a puzzle-box and we haven't guessed 1 per cent. of its possibilities.

Every day another Jack Horner sticks his thumb into this invisible world-pie and pulls out unsuspected plum, but there are

Reports temporary upon between

on the Great War.

Factory Day in London.

the Red Cross.

THE TIMES MAGAZINE.

Reconstructed Jan. 6, 1913
Jan. 4, 1913 and May 31, 1913.

...the development of California and the Great West... the exploitation of their marvelous natural resources and the westward extension of their borders... Popular descriptive sketches, solid articles... the statement and information; brilliant... the statement and information; brilliant... the statement and information; brilliant...

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the ocean should be closed or even greatly interrupted for commerce between the United States and other nations, belligerent and non-belligerent.

With 20,000,000 men of the flower and energy of humanity called away from industrial pursuits to work havoc and destruction on the industries of Europe, it was manifest to anyone with business eyes in his head that the United States must supply the place of these workers.

After the three months we can see the clarity of our own prevision. Foodstuffs are moving across the Atlantic in a record-breaking volume, and cotton is following in only a little less acceleration of pace and greatness of volume. Orders are being received all through the United States for all kinds of manufactured goods from all parts of Europe. Then the commerce carried on by the belligerents with the neutral nations is very naturally falling largely into our hands.

Nearly 100 ships of over a third of a million tonnage have been transferred from foreign flags to that of our own country, and these have the right of trading unfettered with all neutral nations in everything not contraband of war.

Our business men of all classes, financiers, manufacturers and merchants of all grades, are intelligent of mind, shrewd of thought and experienced in their several lines of business. If let alone and not persecuted and hampered by unwise legislation and hostile government interference, prosperity will spread through every nook and corner of the United States and rise to a flood tide never known before.

The voters seem to have had a clear prevision of these opportunities and of the conditions under which they might be embraced on election day, November 3, when they returned to a sane condition of mind in most of the States, manifesting weariness of the turmoil in politics, in legislation and in government activities of the past, and determined to send to the halls of Congress men of conservative habits of mind, men friendly to business, small as well as great.

We prophesy for our country in the coming year the era of greatest prosperity ever witnessed, and we call upon our legislative bodies and administra-

tive officials to permit the country to enjoy the prosperity that is within its reach. This will be necessary for the supplying of food and other comforts to the belligerent nations unable to do this work for themselves. Peace is ours with the rest of the world, and for heaven's sake let us have peace among ourselves.

Millions to Follow These.

As the month of October came to a close a big trans-Atlantic steamer came up New York Bay after touching at Queenstown as her last port on the other side. She brought 400 Irishmen ranging from 16 to 25 years, who came over to settle in America.

The Irishman is a fighter, and it is quite natural that these young bog-trotters denied that they were running away from the big fight on the other side of the Atlantic. Mail advices from Dublin reported that the emigration of young men of military service age from the Emerald Isle was heavier than normal this fall.

No wonder these 400 able-bodied young men came to America, and no wonder others of them are going elsewhere. The war that is tearing Europe to pieces is none of their making, and while a great many men feel compelled from a sense of patriotism to go into the army, there are others who see the affair from the point of view of the comic verse-maker, an Irishman, too, who discouraged his countrymen from enlisting in the British army by the following lyric, not very poetical and not at all patriotic:

"Cock-eyed soldier, puppy see
What a fool a man can be."

There are thousands of others to follow these, and they will come from all the war-torn continent of Europe as fast as they can get away while hostilities are on, and still more after the war is ended. There are millions of men in Europe not so big fools as the verse-maker above seemed to think them. It is a matter of compulsion, not of choice, with them.

The United States has made greatly out of her immigrants in the past, and her undeveloped resources still offer a tempting prospect to millions like them to come into a country where no king, kaiser or czar can make war or proclaim war, because the people rule.

War Will Bankrupt World.

According to the Wall-street Journal, an exceedingly intelligent journal in all pertaining to finance, the loans raised in Europe during the first ten weeks of the war reached a total of \$1,696,250,000. Germany was responsible for about two-thirds of this and the allies for one-third.

The newspaper referred to quotes an estimate by Paul Leroy-Beaulieu which puts the total cost of the war at somewhere between \$7,000,000,000 and \$8,000,000,000. On this base the loans already raised provide for about one-fifth of the cost of the war.

The terrible conflict will bankrupt the world, and for fifty years after Europe will be bent double under the terrible load of taxes as Japan is today from the expenses of the war that country waged with Russia.

Money is going to be about the dearest commodity in the world for the next generation. In Los Angeles there is not a dollar of 5 per cent. money, not much 6 per cent., and the rate is likely to become permanently established at 6 and 7 per cent. on the best loans.

California For Ever.

That is about the way the tourists coming into California seem to regard their new home. During August, September and October the railroads had a low-fare excursion rate to California and return. During the first three weeks of October nearly 1500 persons offered their return tickets to the railroads in Los Angeles for the refund coming to them if they elected to stay. No wonder these wise new arrivals so promptly saw the attractions of California. The wonder is how any of them could fail to get the same point of view. We have been living during October in ideal weather for July or August, and as these people came from the regions where snowbound is the usual condition in winter, no wonder they see the advantage of our glorious climate.

The poet sings:
"The savage loves his native shore,"
and every Irishman's cheer is:
"Erin go bragh,"
which means "Ireland forever."

Herbert Kaufman--- Take Faith Off the Scales.

Take faith off the scales--we can't weigh and measure everything.

Foot-tube, the foot-rule, and have their limits. There are matters beyond the reach of rods and fingers.

Intelligence has steadily increased since man took up his first clumsy utilization of the foot.

By one our faculties have increased and their functions stepped by step we climb higher efficiency, but we don't get it all by a long shot--we are in a puzzle-box and we have gained 1 per cent. of its solution.

Every day another Jack Horner sticks his thumb into this infinite world-pie and pulls out a new prospect plum, but there are

still very few pioneers among us proportionate to numbers.

Most folks don't know how to use themselves to their own and universal advantage, and thereby humanity and the individual both lose advantages that could be seized if each of us would recognize the enormous potentialities in everybody.

Once in a while "accident" reveals opportunities, but it isn't accident that turns them to account.

Things don't keep on happening with regularity and system unless there's a combination of skill and will promoting the enterprise.

Look at it any way you please, there's a revealing force at the elbow of all originality.

If you prefer to be colloquial, call it "hunch," but the most automatic of beings isn't entirely automatic.

There's an unseen power that

makes the wheels of thought turn to originality. There's a silent, invisible presence assisting all advancement.

Names are just makeshift tags to identify facts, emotions and happenings. We've gradually evolved a bookful of oral and printed symbols with which to translate our ideas and included in our "vocabulary" are such words as "Hope" and "Confidence" and "Optimism" and "Courage" and the like. Who denies their existence?? Yet even the indefatigable gentlemen who weigh stars and dissect atmosphere and count atoms can't prove by any physical agency that they are definite.

And it's just so with faith. You must believe or you can't do; you must feel sure or you can't achieve.

If your brain can contemplate a possibility, you've had a message

from out of the unknown; so set about transforming the vague hint into a concrete performance.

All that you have and use came into existence by the same route. Before its creation the notion of a wheel was as astounding in the generation which had never beheld one as the creation of a thousand-story building seems to the twentieth century.

Chemically and anatomically the inhabitants of the earth are of standard construction and composition--a lot of machines built on one unvarying pattern. We may run a little odd in sizes and color, but in all important details we're "all there."

Races and members of races are inferior only in ratio to their determination--we accomplish as much as we think possible and we rise only as fast as we feel faith.

[Copyright, 1914, by Herbert Kaufman.]

ALLIES CANNOT ADVANCE.

BY JACQUES ORLIS.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND DIRECT WIRE--EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)



Liberty Under Law
PRICE 2 1/2 CENTS

EIGHTY FOR

First Intimate to be

While Reports Poland are Me land has Suffer Lord Roberts.

ROME, Nov

Ministers h new military e for the approp Italian Parliam

LONDON, Nov rable loss in the de curred while the great troops in France. I present campaign in were for the bottom

Reports from latest bulletin of the to Lille the events of German losses have at several points.

In the East also ments from Petrogra lin admitted that Rus ing several important

The Austrian ca proceeding rapidly w In the Caucasus line of the Russian d an entire Russian arm 12 is also announced

Russia, on the c detachments of Kerd Austrian aeropl Montenegrin seaport in contact with the have met with a re

The Italian Com 000 for new military OFFICIAL

PARIS, Nov. 14, 10:4 following official commu issued tonight by the Fre ace:

"From the North Sea day has been good. Tw the enemy, one to the Zonnebeke, the other t of Ypres, have been repu lar with heavy losses to

"Between the canal o and Arras and in the regi the enemy has made t without result. "There is nothing else "M. Polo de Bernabe,

OFFICIAL PETROGRAD, Nov. 14, communication issued fro casus army headquarters "There has been nothi ing the day of November vember 13 a number of

OFFICIAL LONDON, Nov. 13, 9:5 Turks in an official co given out at Constanti date of November 13 ch invaded the Russian terri casus. The Turkish commu "Last night our troops pris attack occupied al sin blockhouses on the Trebison, penetrated for in Russian territory in

By the Western Sea. Land of the Great Southwest.

Great Confidence Manifested.

A REAL estate deal involving property amounting to \$2,000,000 has been consummated in the city of Los Angeles after many weeks of quiet work. It is new capital from San Francisco that goes into this enterprise, and the property is in a portion of the city branded by certain of the Times' contemporaries as the dead end of the town. It was in a way regarded as gangrened if not absolutely defunct. The property has been known as Chinatown, and lies east of Alameda street running down nearly to the river, and north of Aliso street, running nearly to the river, which makes a semi-circle in this part of Los Angeles. The area is about twenty-five acres, and lies not far from the business center of Los Angeles. It is right at the gateway to the wholesale section, which lies along Los Angeles street and streets east of there, reaching down to about Tenth street at the farthest southern point. The buyer, L. F. Hanchett, a San Francisco capitalist, declares it to be his intention to begin the improvement of the property at once or at a very early day, with warehouses and factories of different kinds. The promoter is known as a successful business man, having put through big deals in the way of street car lines in several northern cities.

Promising Little Industry.

THE other day a dispatch from New York told of the shipping of eggs from that city to London. London imported annually ten years ago 500,000,000 eggs. They came mostly from the countries on the Baltic Sea, and this supply for the metropolis of the world has been largely cut off by the gigantic war being waged in the countries near the Baltic Sea. Simultaneously came a report from Chicago to the effect that the price of poultry of all kinds had been advanced because of the interference with the work of the stock yards on the part of the government, and this on account of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease among the cattle of the United States. Without waiting for these influences, poultry has always been high in Los Angeles and throughout most of the Southwest, and will undoubtedly continue to be so. There is no more promising little industry nor enticing field for enterprise than poultry-raising anywhere throughout the Great Southwest. All required to achieve success in this industry is a quite moderate amount of capital, backed by a great deal of energy and almost an infinite amount of care. The hen is about the dirtiest animal that walks on any number of legs, domesticated by humanity. A pig must be forced to be dirty and prefers cleanliness if given an opportunity. The contrary statement comes nearer the truth when biddy is under discussion. She seems to prefer dirt to cleanliness in all her habits. But dirt with the chicken, as with humans, is the prolific mother of disease. And as every living thing flourishes under the salubrious climate of the Great Southwest, so do the mites that prey upon the chickens. But with care and energy the chickens can be kept clean and forced to live decently, and the mites done away with. The poultry industry is becoming widespread and important all through the Great Southwest. Many newcomers are going into it as a principal or only enterprise. It would seem to be well for farmers generally throughout the Great Southwest to pay more attention to poultry raising. It requires on a large farm much less care than on a small patch devoted entirely to chicken-raising. Many an orange grove with a chicken ranch attached could be made more profitable, the little industry paying all the expenses of every kind of an average household and leaving the profits of the orange grove net to the owners.

The Shrewd Quakers.

WHITTIER is one of the most important sections of the Great Southwest for the cultivation of the walnut. The growers there have a compact association in which plans for the benefit of the industry are worked out with much intelligence and care. One of the most recent developments is a new way of packing the nuts for market. The old way was to put them up in sacks containing sixty or seventy pounds of nuts in each package. But the shrewd growers around Whittier are packing them in small bags, which are then put up in bales. Each small bag contains four pounds of nuts, and

these are put up in bales of twenty-five sacks to the bale. It makes a very handy sized package and saves all waste and trouble in weighing and packing in the grocery stores. A four-pound package of good nuts should be salable in the East for about a dollar.

For Modern Prodigals.

HOW many readers of the Gospels have been amazed at the statement that John Baptist in the wilderness lived on such a queer diet as locusts and wild honey? Then how many readers of the Scriptures have wondered what it was that the prodigal son said would have satisfied his hunger with, described in the English translation as "the husks which the swine did eat." People around the Mediterranean are not puzzled about these things at all. They know what the Baptist's food was, and what it was the prodigal fed the swine. The tree is known as the carob, and the husk the swine were fed upon was a long pod similar to that which grows upon our locust trees but much larger in every way, and containing a great many more beans or seeds to each pod. The tree is a beautiful, sturdy evergreen, and in Valencia the food of most of the horses consists of the beans from these carob pods. The pods themselves are fed to cattle and swine, and there is quite an export trade carried on in both the beans and the pods in various parts of Spain to England and other northern European countries. C. W. Beers, Horticultural Commissioner at Santa Barbara, says: "As a fodder plant the pods of the carob cannot be excelled. The horses used most effectively in the European war are those fed on the carob." There are a number of flourishing trees at Santa Barbara, and the commissioner has been gathering up the seeds and shipping them to Los Angeles and Washington. He is also sending out the cuttings from which the tree is propagated as well as from seed. The government is said to be sending to Arabia for the seeds from the best groves in that desert land. In Spain the trees are seen growing mostly one in a spot in the corner of an orange grove or near a big rock where orange trees will not do well. They flourish without any cultivation or care as wild forest trees do. It is interesting to see the matter taken up, for in many parts of California, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico and other States they could be made a very valuable asset on many farms.

To Protect the Tourists.

CALIFORNIA is looking forward with confidence to an immense influx of visitors during the coming year. This expectation is based on two events whose influences promise to work together. First there is the Panama-Pacific Exposition, or rather expositions, the main one at San Francisco, which will be opened in about four months, and the other at San Diego to be opened soon. The twin influence is the great war in Europe which will close that continent to Americans not only for the coming year but for years to come. It is interesting to read that the Hotel Association of San Francisco has called together its members to protect these tourists from being exploited by the hotel men of the Coast. A liberal schedule ought to be decided upon, and the liberality ought to be to the tourists, not to the hotel-keepers. Hotel rates on the Coast have never been exorbitant compared with those ruling elsewhere. Most of the food supplies used in the hotels are cheaper here than in New York, Philadelphia or Boston, and while the service costs more the combined cost is probably no greater here than in the eastern cities. The California hotel men have always fixed their rates lower for the same service than prevail in the big cities of the East. There will be a great temptation to put the rates up next year. This will be true of apartment-houses, boarding-houses and lodging-houses of all kinds, even more than in the case of the hotels. The big establishments have done pretty well during the rather dull times for a couple of years, but the apartment-houses and similar smaller projects have suffered from very hard times. They will probably all do well during next year, and barring excessive building, which is not going on, they should do well for years to come. Meanwhile it will be a great encouragement to the eastern visitors looking forward to coming to the Coast to know that the hotel men are doing everything to prevent their being robbed.

A Huge Enterprise.

HERE in Los Angeles those of us whose homes are along in the Wilshire district have become accustomed to the immense cement pipe that has been making for many weeks along the different streets. The largest of these are more than five feet in diameter, or fifteen feet in circumference, are about three feet long and about six inches thick. That would make the solid contents of these joints each about twenty-two and a half cubic feet, and each one will weigh considerably over a ton. They are for one of the biggest projects ever undertaken in the city, being for use in the Arroyo de la Brea storm drain. The following figures will give a good idea of the magnitude of this work being prosecuted so vigorously by the contractor, James Kennedy, a Minneapolis man: The price is \$662,063.04. The time limit for completion of the work set at 450 days, from March 26 of the current year. This gives the contractor until away into next summer to finish his contract, but he will probably get it done by the end of the year. The area to be drained is 66,772,846 square feet, or 1530 acres. The main sewer is 40,743 feet long, and there will be 20,244 feet of laterals; also 1476 feet of sanitary sewers in connection with the storm drain. There will be 4723 feet of catch-basin connection. The total length of the system including all the above items is 11.75 miles. The end of the sewer is down near the Country Club, and later there will come down another branch known as the Santa Monica boulevard branch to connect there with the great outfall drain running to the ocean. This outfall drain which is to carry the water of about 3000 acres of territory to the sea will be so large that the Pacific Electric railroad might be laid through it and the cars operated therein, trolley and all.

New Mexico Mineral.

THE value of the mineral products of New Mexico, according to the United States Geological Survey, increased from \$14,391,355 in 1912 to \$17,862,389 in 1913. The figures for 1913 are more than double those of two years ago, the increase being due principally to activity in the production of copper.

The Point Firmin Road.

THE Federal government has secured a tract of land on Point Firmin where it is intended to establish coast defense work for the protection of Los Angeles Harbor from attacks by sea. It requires a road to get to the reservation with the materials for the emplacement of the guns, and still more for the heavy ordnance itself. The place is within the limits of the city of Los Angeles and the Finance Committee of the City Council has turned down an application to have the work done at a cost of about \$2200. It is not plain on what grounds the application was refused, but it may safely be said that a large majority of the public, including the taxpayers, will be very much in favor of making the improvement. The members of the Council are said to be looking into a law passed by the Legislature in 1913 by which the Finance Committee may be got around and the road built. The Mayor is said to favor the construction of the road.

Mining Active in Oregon.

THE value of the gold produced in Oregon reached \$1,627,710 in 1913. This is an increase of more than 100 per cent. over the value for 1912, according to a statement just issued from figures compiled by the United States Geological Survey in co-operation with the State of Oregon. Oregon's output of clay products for 1913, exclusive of pottery, is valued at \$771,795, compared with \$734,226 in 1912. The production of sand and gravel increased from 1,067,634 tons in 1912 to 1,442,152 tons in 1913 but decreased somewhat in value. The value of the stone produced, however, increased from \$268,002 to \$357,498. There was a slight increase in the production of coal, from 41,637 tons, valued at \$108,276, in 1912, to 46,064 tons, valued at \$116,724, in 1913. Other mineral products of the State are copper, gems, gypsum, lead, lime, mineral waters, platinum and silver.

The total value of the mineral products of the State increased from \$2,553,549 in 1912 to \$3,563,919 in 1913.

"Column Fortunate"

FRESH REPORTS OF THE PRESS IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

As winter settles down upon the continents in Europe east and west, the armies on both sides face a long and arduous campaign. The struggle for the possession of America is resuming its usual course, and we are enjoying a measure of peace that is increasing steadily as the year passes by. Here by the Western Sea, throughout the heart of the Great Southwest bank clearings continue to be normal figure or thereabouts. Business are finding their business in a satisfactory condition, and the real-estate market manifesting many signs of new life.

The newest acreage subdivision, nando Fruit Farms, is selling with the sale of acreage amounting to \$10,000 in a week.

The Home Builders report sales for the week in Eagle Rock, Boyle Heights, Inglewood Park and other portions of the country totaling \$20,000.

A flat building far east on Boyle Heights is reported exchanged for a large orange and lemon ranch in Tulare county the combined valuation being \$100,000.

January 1, 1915, through service in Los Angeles and Sacramento and Santa Fe lines will be a fact.

December 10, 123,000 acres of land, mostly in Kern and San Luis Obispo counties, will be open to settlement the dry-farming act.

Upland bonds amounting to \$100,000 sold, the money to be used for the department and new machinery for work.

During the first ten months of the current year the oil output of California amounted to 90,000,000 barrels, a decrease of \$45,000,000.

In the immediate future, bond sales ranging in price from \$100,000 each are to be started in California.

The State fisheries have placed waters of California during the year nearly 40,000,000 young salmon and trout.

The North Pomona-Lordship of the Pacific Electric Interurban reduces the time between Los Angeles and Pomona about thirty minutes.

The San Bernardino School building contract is to be let in two, in order to hasten the completion. The entire cost will be \$1,000,000.

During the month of October the city entered upon the municipal budget to \$54,617.78.

As the year draws to a close, the city is to have a new bank known as the National National, with a paid-up capital of \$300,000 and a paid-up surplus of \$100,000, with the understanding that within six months the capital is to be increased to \$500,000 and the surplus to \$100,000.

The Braly-Janus Company reports seven bungalows on Hollywood boulevard aggregating \$20,000.

Dillon & Co. report exchange of bungalows, numbering nearly a dozen, various parts of the city, at prices mostly from \$3000 to \$4000.

Property belonging to the Realty Company at 530-532 Broadway, Los Angeles, has been sold to the Globe Dairy Lunch Company for a term of years at a total rental of \$10,000.



G LORY over us, dearly beloved. Grand Old Party has come back all the spring of youth and all the best vigor of a young Hercules. It comes back everywhere that it ever has. Did The Eagle say everywhere? Yes, excepting in our own dearly-beloved California. The Eagle's heart is brimming with joy and enthusiasm this morning. One single fly in the comfortable climate which he is hugging like a flattering sycophant to his soul. To be sure, that fly in the ointment is bigger than a condor and more offensive to the olfactory nerves than a musk. In ornithology, after the bird's descriptive species would follow the word "condor".

But The Eagle's heart is too full of love for the general results to shed a tear. He has an eye, over the local conditions, as he loves California. The major portion of the enemy in the House of Representatives is cut to so narrow a margin that it is almost a negligible quantity. To The Eagle's eye it looks distinctly like a force that will take place in the great national election two years from now, when in the opinion of The Eagle the American people will have returned to perfect clarity of vision and perfect sanity of thought, and sponge the political slate so clean of accursed influences that we shall have



HE STANDS for so much that is noble, refined, elevating. He has dedicated his life to reform. His whole person radiates benign sanctity—and he owns two newspapers and the Governor. So what does he do must be right.

Therefore it is in no carping spirit that the humble Lancer reflects upon the last issue of a mysterious female of superlative impudence being employed for advertising purposes in the purest newspapers of the world. Los Angeles should be proud of what was regarded as a smutty and tasteless innovation by an English newspaper years ago should have been transformed into a beautiful, idealistic performance in Los Angeles in 1914.

Indeed, just the fact that our sweet progressive press should be able to take up a mouldy, disused method of impudent advertising, the like of which brought down fearful condemnation upon the head of a London newspaper in the heavy past, and turn it into a respectable, desirable, pleasant, entertainment for the discriminating citizens of fair Los Angeles, should be a matter of pride.

It is a little confusing. When a London newspaper decided to let loose a disreputable young woman whom the public were urged to help catch, when good citizens were admonished to stare every self-respecting (and otherwise) female out of countenance on the streets and in all public places, and when her with the specious intimation that they believed her to be Miss So-and-So the Evening Standard, and when said publication offered a big reward for thus insulting any stray female that might happen along, dear respectable old England rose in her Britannic wrath and condemned the woman to peripatetic, vulgar, disgusting in the streets.

Uncle Sam in South Chile.

By Frank G. Carpenter.

A Metropolis. PORT OF CONCEPCION AS A SHIPPING CENTER.

STRANGE EXPERIENCES IN AN EARTH-
QUAKE CITY—OPENINGS FOR AMERICAN
LUMBER AND COAL—A LOOK AT THE LOTA
MINES, WHICH LIE UNDER THE OCEAN.
CHILEAN MEN-OF-WAR AND THEIR NAVAL
HEROES—INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT
AMERICAN TRADE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONCEPCION.—Owing to the war and the increased demands for United States goods, the port of Concepcion will soon be as well known to our business men as Valparaiso is now. Concepcion is the metropolis of Southern Chile, and the outlet to the best farming part of the country. It has railroads going north and south through the great central valley, and extensions are proposed which will cross the Andes and Argentina to Buenos Aires. It already takes a large part of our American exports and farm machinery and tools of all kinds from the United States are for sale in its stores. Not far from it are the great coal mines of Lota, and within a short street-car ride is Talcahuano, the chief naval station of the republic.

Concepcion is the third largest city of Chile. It is surpassed only by Valparaiso and Santiago, and it is rapidly growing. The town lies on the Bio-bio River not far from the sea. A low range of hills separates it from the ocean. When it was first founded it lay right on the beach. Then came an earthquake that swallowed the city as the whale swallowed Jonah. Concepcion disappeared into the maw of the Pacific. It was wiped out like Port Royal, Jamaica, and there is now only a bathing resort on that spot. In rebuilding the people chose the present site, where the hills

keep out the waves, so that in spite of the earthquakes the city still stands.

Earthquake Experiences.

I say in spite of the earthquakes, for there are so many that the land moves to and fro as though it had the ague. The quakes are almost as common as those of Japan. We had one last night that swayed the walls of my hotel room and set the electric lights swinging. The first shock awakened me. It was about 11 p.m. The experience made me think I was in a storm out at sea. My bed rose and fell, and a bottle of ammonia on the edge of my washstand dropped to the floor with a crash. At the same time its pungent scent filled the room. I looked at my watch. It was ten minutes after 11 p.m. As the second hand measured out one minute I rose and went into the hall. The walls were still trembling, and as I entered the portico looking down on the patio a smoke-stack fell down and the guests of the hotel came running out in their night clothes for fear that the heavy tiled roof of the building might fall. Some of them stayed outdoors all night. I waited until the trembling of the earth ceased and then went back to bed. But I could not sleep for an hour or more for fear of the second shock, which often follows a first. I finally dropped off and slept soundly until 4 o'clock, when the second shock came. It was quite severe, but not so bad as the first. The dispatches of today's paper show that these two earthquakes have been felt all over Chile. They have thrown down one small town and they created such consternation at the capital that many of its citizens spent last night in the streets.

I do not like earthquakes. There are regions where they have some kind of a shock every day; but even there the natives are afraid of them, and it is only the ignorant globe-trotting tenderfoot who says he is not. The most severe earthquake I ever experi-

enced was in 1894 in the capital of Japan. At that time a great number of buildings were destroyed, the high chimney of the Parliament House crashed through the roof, and the American Legation building was almost split in twain. At the time this earthquake occurred I was in the household department of the Mikado, having an interview with the high court chamberlain concerning the Empress, about whom I was to write a magazine article. The building was modern, and after the style of the public buildings of our country. Had it been Japanese it would probably have stood, but as it was, the earthquake threw half of it to the ground. We saw the walls moving and felt the floor rising and falling, when the high Japanese official said: "There is an earthquake, and I think we had better get out." At the same time the halls were filled with flying clerks. We rushed out and had barely gotten clear of the building before about one-half of it fell to the ground.

Houses Not High.

On account of earthquakes nearly all the buildings of Concepcion are of one story. The town covers a great deal of ground. It lies on a flat plain at the edge of a hill known as the Caracol, 1000 feet high. It is the public park of the city and rises up almost like a fort over the houses. I climbed it today for the view. Walking through wide streets lined with one and two-story buildings, I crossed the Alameda and went up the winding slopes. The road was lined with mighty pines, and it made me think of the great Cryptomeria avenue that leads up to Nikko, Japan. Mixed with the pines were mimosa trees now in full bloom. There were many green shrubs, the vegetation rising like a wall on one side of the road. By and by we came to the top. We were now high over the city of Concepcion and the valley of the Bio-bio. We could see the houses of Talcahuano, the naval station,

and the ocean beyond. We could also see the Bio-bio River, as it wound its way to the sea, and the bridge across it, the largest and best in Chile.

Concepcion itself lay just below the great expanse of terra-cotta-colored hills with a plaza of green in the center. I could see the cathedral on one side of the plaza. It is a large building with an entrance-room covering half an acre. The streets go out from the plaza, wide and cross each other at right angles. They are paved with asphalt and are well kept. The houses of the city are low. Looking over them we saw here and there a cluster of trees surrounded by the trees seem to be growing from the roofs of the houses. They are in the form of patios around which the houses are built.

Now turn around and look toward the north. There is nothing but water on that side. You might imagine you were in the midst of a wilderness, did you know that the city of Concepcion lay just back. The town shows signs of the loving character here from the sea. You can see the golf links, the polo grounds, and a race course, with a track a mile long. The bands play in the park every evening and the people come to their best clothes and walk about at each other. The city is a center. It has large business houses, a great deal of agricultural machinery, and the United States is here doing a large business throughout Southern Chile and the farms of the great central valley.

Field for Sale of Coal.

During my stay at Concepcion I investigated the opportunities for the sale of coal by way of the canal. The mines of Chile are situated all along here on Coronel Bay. The coal field extends far out under the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

TROUBLESOME TRAVEL

IT MUST be remembered that the route of travel which will follow the opening of the big canal to traffic will be nothing more than the isthmus, except in method of the discovery of gold in California, announced to the East, the old isthmus experienced such a sudden awakening that the next influx of strange and eager people will seem only a vain repetition.

It was no joke, and no pleasure excursion in these early days, to make the trip to California via the isthmus. But how many thousands did make it, by canoe and saddle, on foot, on horseback, and on the completion of the canal, the records say not, except as a guess. Steamships, with their accommodations for 500 passengers eked out by 1200 and 1500, were constantly plying between New York and Chagres, and the stream of canoes up-river to Gorgona or Panama, and the procession of mules, horses, and pedestrians thence onward over the isthmus to Panama, were practically continuous. Cholera took its heavy toll, but never was any lack of fresh material. In the year '49 found three passenger steamships already operating in the Pacific between San Francisco and Panama. They were the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Panama and the Oregon, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, had been subsidized by the government, in order to stimulate the ocean trade almost equally new Northwest. These had been sent around the Horn, from the Atlantic Coast; and strange to say—so directly directed is the course of navigation, the first of them, the California, arrived at Panama, northward bound, just at the time to take on the first of the Argonauts, there awaiting. But she could not take them all; she left near 1000, still packed and clamorous.

1850, when the California travel agent these proportions which dwarf even the light of the tourist season today, there were three principal routes to the Coast, several lesser ones. The overland journey on the Oregon and Salt Lake Trails the best known—their hardships surpassed on that less popular trail of the Yuma Trail. Then there was the round the Horn, which consumed about the time as the Overland trip, and the across the Isthmus—quicker, but dependent upon uncertainty at the Panama. Other routes was the one between Vera Cruz and Mazatlan (across Mexico,) and the across the Isthmus, between Greytown, or San Juan de los Rios, on the Atlantic side and San Juan de los Rios on the Pacific side. What a California must have seemed, in those days!

On the opening of the spring of '49 some people were prepared (more or less) to march from the borders of the far land of El Dorado; and the pilgrimage across the Isthmus. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamers were plying in the Pacific, and in the Atlantic States Mail Steamship Company every energy, and its consequence, to reap the sudden gigantic harvest of passengers thrust upon it. Sailing from New York, the steamers were heavily equipped with extra bunks, and the owners put into passenger service what went, if only it got as far as the Isthmus. That was the chief demand by the passengers.

On the isthmus trip the two main embarkation points in the United States were New York and New Orleans. From New York it was a week down to New Orleans, and from New Orleans it was just a week down to New York. At first the steamers went direct from New York to New Orleans via Havana; but the New York steamers did not stop at New Orleans, but took on the passengers contingent at Havana, or else made a stop at another ship. The steamers provided than those Isthmus steamers. The first three or four years of the canal rush. Bancroft says, out of his experience in 1853 "The service on the Atlantic this time would have better befitted the slave trade than the carrying of human beings." The Falcon, the Georgia, the other steamers, built with passenger capacity of 400 and 500, accepted tickets for 1000 and even 1500. Steerage, second would



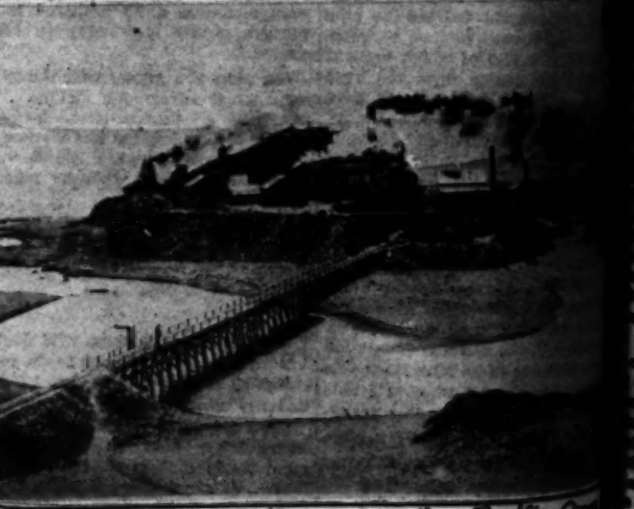
"Every boy must go into the army or navy."



The docks at Talcahuano, the Chilean naval station.



The armored cruiser "Esmeralda."



Coal mines of Chile under the Pacific Ocean.

ile.

Across the Isthmus in the Old Days.

By Edwin L. Sabin.

and the ocean beyond. We could pick out the Rio-bio River, as it wound its way down to the sea, and the bridge across it, the longest and largest in Chile.

Concepcion itself lay just below us, a great expanse of terra-cotta-roofed houses with a plaza of green in the center. We could see the cathedral on one side of the plaza. It is a large building with an entrance-room covering half an acre. The streets go out from the plaza. They are wide and cross each other at right angles. They are paved with asphalt and are clean and well kept. The houses of the city are low. Looking over them we see here and there a cluster of trees surrounded by roofs of the houses. They are in the center of the town, around which the houses are built.

Now turn around and look toward the north. There is nothing but wooded hills on that side. You might imagine you were in the midst of a wilderness, did you not know that the city of Concepcion lay at your back. The town shows signs of its military character here from the monument. You can see the golf links, the polo ground and a race course, with a track more than a mile long. The bands play in the square every evening and the people come with their best clothes and walk about in the city. It has large business houses and a great deal of agricultural machinery. The United States is here distributed throughout Southern Chile and through the farms of the great central valley.

Field for Sale of Coal.

During my stay at Concepcion I have investigated the opportunities for American coal by way of the canal. The best mines of Chile are situated not far from here on Coronel Bay. The coal lies under the bay and extends far out under the sea.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-THREE)



BOULESOME TRAVEL.

It must be remembered that the rush of travel which will follow the opening of the canal to traffic will be nothing like the rush to the Isthmus, except in method. The discovery of gold in California, the discovery of the East, the old Isthmus experienced such a sudden awakening and the most influx of strange and eager travelers only a vain repetition.

There was no job, and no pleasure excursion, in the early days, to make the trip to California. But how many of the old Isthmus travelers did make it, by canoe and saddle, on horseback, or on the completion of the canal, the records say not, except on a guess. Steamships, with their accommodations for 500 passengers eked out by 1200 and 1500, were constantly plying between New York and Chagres, and between New York and Gorgona or Gorgona and Cruces. The process of the trans-Isthmus traveler arriving in Panama, was practically complete. Charters took its heavy toll, but there was any lack of fresh material. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Panama and the Oregon, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, had been subsidized by the government to stimulate the ocean trade and to equal new Northwest. These boats had been sent around the Horn, from the Atlantic Coast; and strange to say—so early directed is the course of navigation, the California, at Panama, northward bound, just at the time when the first of the Argonauts were waiting. But she could not go; she left near 1000, still at anchor and clamorous.

When the California travel agent took on the first of the Argonauts, there were waiting. But she could not go; she left near 1000, still at anchor and clamorous.

The Pacific steamers not only were larger than those at the Atlantic terminal, but were better appointed and on them the traveling public was better treated.

Six thousand miles was the trip from New York to San Francisco, via the Isthmus, in the gold-rush days, just as it is today; but it was a trip of two months, with average connections—of six weeks, with connections at their best. Even after the Panama railroad was completed in 1855 the journey was cut down only a few days.

The place of disembarkment, for the trip across the Isthmus, was the village of Chagres, at the mouth of the Chagres River, about six miles above present Colon, where travelers of today enter upon their trans-Isthmus trip.

The natives of the Isthmus preferably located their villages along the river; and inasmuch as by the building of the Gatun dam and the diversion of the Chagres into the new channel of the big canal the river business has been taken away from Chagres Village, there now is no reason for the town's existence. However, in 1849 it waxed into the importance of a port.

The mouth of the Chagres forms a small hallow bay, with narrow channel overlooked by the wooded point on which stands the ruined castle of San Lorenzo. The Argonaut steamers anchored outside; the passengers were landed inside by means of the ship's boats and the native canoes.

Here was the cane-built, palm-thatched village of Chagres, the muddy shore before it piled high with trunks, bed-rolls, and other baggage paraphernalia hastily dumped from the boats, the oozy shallows fringed with the native dug-outs, over which the crazy white travelers bargained and fought, and the huts behind framing the single-frocked black women, who with large cigars in their languid lips watched their husbands and sons making the best of the sudden harvest.

From Chagres it was a three or four days' journey, by canoe, up the tropic river, to Gorgona or Cruces—two historic towns now swallowed by the waters of Gatun Lake. The hire of a canoe, with boatmen, was \$15 for each passenger. The canoes were large dug-outs or cayugas, frequently fashioned from the trunk of a mahogany tree, and roofed over with canopy of palm-leaves. They would carry three, four, maybe ten passen-

cabin and first cabin differed in location rather than in conditions; moreover, the passenger who had paid for a first cabin ticket not infrequently was forced into second cabin and steerage quarters.

The people, high and low, were herded like animals and treated like animals; the ship's officers were dullest to everything except getting their charges through and returning for a fresh supply; and the government seemed deaf and blind. Yet nobody paused to complain. The public fairly mobbed the ticket offices in New York and New Orleans, and fought for the boon of sleeping on deck in their own blankets and eating what they could grab from second, third or fourth table.

The standard combination steamship fare from New York to San Francisco was \$395—\$95 to the Isthmus, \$300 from Panama up. But \$1000 for a ticket was sometimes offered, by excited persons who were bound to get to the diggins or bust; yes, and \$600 and \$1000 were offered merely for passage from Panama. When tickets were not sold through, the trans-Isthmus traveler arriving in Panama was liable to stay there a long time unless he bribed a berth from official or speculator. Men and women were stranded there months, unwilling to go back, and unable to go forward; seeing every vessel depart full, without them.

All the passenger steamers, on either end of the Isthmus, were side-wheelers, thrashing the ocean with their large paddles. The Atlantic steamers were smaller than those of the Pacific Mail Company, for the Pacific steamer could be built higher, to sail the smoother waters. The queen of the Pacific fleet was the California, of 900 tons burden; she, like her sisters, was painted black instead of white as is the custom today; and when, on February 23, 1849, she dropped anchor in the harbor of Monterey (first steamship to make this port of call) the Spanish Californians, amazedly surveying her as she was being boarded by Lieut. W. T. Sherman and other United States officers, exclaimed: "Tan feo (how ugly!)"

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gers, and baggage, and crew of two boatmen, usually the sneaky owner and a partner.

In the rainy season, when the river was full, paddles were used; during the other half of the year, poling and dragging must frequently be resorted to. Cruces was the rainy-season port; Gorgona was the highest point in the dry season, so-called.

By dint of out-bidding or out-blustering having engaged a canoe, the trans-Isthmus party tumbled in, baggage and all, men and women; and the shrewdly-indifferent natives having been stirred to action, and having stocked up with a ham, some cold boiled rice, or other supplies, away they paddled, urged to a wild race. Every moment was precious to those gold-seekers.

Where Gatun Lake now extends for miles and miles, then flowed the turbid Chagres, shut in between the high jungled slopes. The tropic verdure was surprisingly beautiful, but the still, humid heat was oppressive, violent rains kept everything dripping, fever and other poisons lurked in water, food and air—and the perspiring black boatmen, scantily clad at best, had the startling habit of suddenly dropping paddles and garments, regardless of gender of the passengers, and with cries of "Bano! Bano!" plunging overboard to swim.

Halts customarily were made at evening for supper and lodging and breakfast in village or at ranch; and the Chagres boatmen soon learned to regulate their days' stages accordingly. Gatun, Dos Hermanos, Palo Matida, Pena Blanca, San Pablo or Gorgona, Cruces—these were some of the popular stations, but only Gatun survives.

At such stations the wayfarers were regaled with black coffee, cocoa, white bread, tortillas, baked plantain, yams, rice, frijoles, boiled chicken, baked monkey, coconut, bananas cooked or raw, bread-fruits, etc. They slept in hammocks or upon cow-hides, in the native huts, and at a pinch amidst the native families—slept when the seas and mosquitoes permitted. Inspired by the influx of visitors, the stations were perpetually en fête, and in the light of the tropic moon, or of fire-flies and torches, under the trees was danced the inviting fandango.

At rancho and at village were to be found certain people of quality, as priests, or the "gente fina" forming the proprietorship. So that in padre, and in Don and Dona and Senorita, isolated here and glad of intelligence from without, cultured travelers en route across were enabled to meet refreshing spirits—although spirits of refreshment were not lacking all along the journey.

All the day, from dawn to evening, and even far into the night redly illumined by torches flaring from the canoe bows, up the Chagres tolled the racing processions; the passengers cheered and swore, the boatmen panted, perspired, and sang songs in Spanish or imitative English, and such a lust of human endeavor as never had been dreamed of awakened the heretofore slothful Isthmus—a lust scarcely equaled by even the rude march of Morgan's savage pirates.

Thirty-two miles up river from Chagres, Gorgona, the terminal station of the head of navigation during the season November to April, was reached. Here the canoe fleets landed their weary passengers and collected final payments; and here the travelers bargained and fought over horses and mules, as they had wrangled at Chagres for the boats.

Gorgona was a place of 100 huts, "built on a high table-land, whence rise hills and mountains on every side," and early in the trans-Isthmus traffic supplied with lodging-houses bearing English signs. The scenes there during the gold rush repeated the scenes previously enacted at Chagres—heaps of baggage, shouting men, wild efforts to be moving on at any expense. But Gorgona, the once-famous junction place of the trip across the Isthmus, will not be seen by the traveler of 1915. The waters of Gatun Lake, ever Gatun Lake the devourer, have swallowed it and its site.

Neither will Cruces—Venta las Cruces, as the old name goes—that other famous junction point, six miles above, be seen. Here, for the six months' rainy season, April to November, the canoes ascended and delivered their loads, rather than stop short at Gorgona. The 1915 traveler does not continue on, by the Chagres River or by Gatun Lake, after this water turns to the left four miles above Gorgona; he proceeds straight, by the Culebra Cut, before Cruces is sighted

—or would be sighted did it longer exist. However, like Gorgona, Las Cruces also has yielded to the rising waters, backed up from the lake itself.

From Gorgona and from Cruces the treasure trail of the old Spanish gold and pearl trains en route from Panama across to Nombre de Dios and Porto Bello was encountered. The branch to Cruces was the principal road, the Camino del Rey, or King's Road; and when made had been paved with roundly flat stones, to a width of three feet. Sixteen miles, over ridge and plateau, along gulch and precipice, it ran, through the tropical water-shed of the Isthmus, between Panama and Cruces.

Retraversing it, after several centuries of use and disuse, the American traveler found its paving sunken, and its course, in spots, almost obliterated.

The Gorgona branch was not paved (to the old Spanish officials Cruces was the real port on the upper river), and for all that was not so rough and broken; the two branches united, before Panama was reached, and whoever followed either branch had a hair-raising trip of it.

The methods of conveyance were mule-back, horse-back, bullock-back, man-back, and "shank's mare," as circumstances dictated. Horse and mule hire to Panama was \$10 a head, and freight charges (for packing by man or beast) were \$6 the hundred pounds. Much baggage was carried by porters and bullocks; women rode in chairs strapped to the backs of native negroes, or, if bolder, donned overalls and rode astride of horse and mule. The ancient treasure trail from Cruces and from Gorgona witnessed many strange sights in those years 1849-1855.

Whether reckoned from Gorgona, twenty-five miles, or Cruces, sixteen miles, Panama was considered a day's journey by the trail. After bewilderment by dense forest, rebuffs by mud holes, perils by dizzy canyon and crumbling precipice, and a series of remarkable views through vistas that opened in the high country, the approach to Panama was signaled by the smell of the salty Pacific—and by the guide washing his feet, to don his pantaloons.

So, on the fourth or fifth day from Chagres, old Panama was gained, at last. Here ship must be taken for San Francisco, a three weeks' voyage. And in the plaza, or on the beach of Panama, the fever-worn pilgrims impatiently recuperated, while waiting.

The Panama Railroad, inaugurated in 1849, by 1852 had laid seven miles of track out of Aspinwall, otherwise Navy Bay, otherwise Colon; the steamships therefore omitted Chagres, Aspinwall was made the place of disembarkment, and for the privilege (enforced) of riding the seven miles to Gatun, on open flat-cars, Bancroft states that about a dollar a mile was charged! Gatun became the second Chagres, where the fight for canoes daily, almost hourly, occurred.

As the rails were extended, the river trip was accordingly shortened. The river traffic assumed more system; and the patron sprang up, who operated fleets of canoes, paid his wages and took his profits. The boat hire from Gatun to Gorgona was "thirty to fifty dollars and a bottle of brandy for the boatmen."

In January, 1855, the railroad was completed from Aspinwall, which today has properly been renamed Colon, forty-seven miles to Panama. The fare settled down to \$25, first class, \$10 second class; baggage 5 cents a pound, express \$1.50 a cubic foot, freight 50c a cubic foot, coal \$5 a ton! No wonder that the new method of crossing was deemed most luxurious; the tariff made it so!

When the United States took over the railroad along with other French rights in the canal zone the luxury of riding was reduced in cost to \$2.40.

Playing Chickens.

[Indianapolis News:] The egg setting process greatly interested Jack Hastings, three years old. Recently Jack and his sister, Margretta, just about one now, were playing like the Hastings' back porch was a chicken yard. Jack conceived the idea that it was about time for Margretta to "set," so he went to the refrigerator, brought out three dozen nice new eggs, quoted at 30 cents a dozen.

"Sit on 'em, Gretta," he said. And Margretta sat.



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ALLIES CANNOT ADVANCE.

BY JACQUES OBELA.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND DIRECT WIRE—BY CABLE)

California as a Creche. By Julia Boynton Green.

GOOD FOR BABIES.

IF PHYLLIS PORTER, transported against her will from the ice-bound East, had not been sufficiently persuaded into content by the housekeeping advantages of California, that consummation would have been accomplished by her observation of the phenomenal fitness of her adopted country for the raising of babies. There is no crop more responsive to abundant sunshine and pure air, none in which the under-glass, hot-house method of culture shows more pathetic results.

Whatever real and quite reasonable enjoyment herself was wont to extract out of the eastern shut-in season of rain and blizzards, her little Phillip and Phillida could never be trained into regarding a wet day as anything but a calamity; no Paris dollies nor complete express trains could ever be anything but temporary substitutes for the inexhaustible entertainment of outdoors. Sunshine is the child's prerogative; flowers are his perquisites; and bees, birds, butterflies and toads are his little pals and cronies, for whose society his taste usually needs no encouragement.

The quick eyes of Phyllis gladly missed one familiar adornment of eastern lintels, namely, the terrifying blue, red or green placards announcing diphtheria or scarlet fever, that used to send intermittent agues down her back. California taste does not much affect them; they are considered not only meretricious as decoration, but founded on false principles in life and logic.

"It is not that children are never ill here, Augustus," says happy Phyllis with the overtone of willing concession in her voice, and hugging her jocund Native Son by way of emphasis. "It is not that children are never ill, but that conditions, environment, persistently discourage illness and favor speedy recovery. There must be a cumulative effect in health if not in medicines, that goes to assure the future of a California baby as that of an eastern child can never be assured."

"We are advertised by our loving friends!" quotes Augustus as he reaches for the Native Son and puts in his dimpled fist a preposterous La France that would have been the pride and boast of the most fastidious Fifth-avenue florist.

"Well, we are, Augustus," retorts Phyllis, "and the 'loving friends' are not ashamed of the advertisement; if the babies' food people had not been so clever California might have had a very fit legend. But seriously, anything that affects the welfare of one baby affects the universe."

"The hand that rocks the cradle," begins Augustus, while he collects the dawn-flushed fragments of the preposterous La France, and proffers to his imperious Native Son a cadmium-colored sphere of aromatic savor and of such colossal proportions that the Native Son resembles an infant Atlas as he raises the splendid plaything in both hands above his golden head.

"When I think," pursues Phyllis, "what a pale, frail little blossom Mrs. Grey's Geraldine was when they brought her here, exhausted by an indoor winter, capped with bronchitis, and what a picture of rosy, rollicking health she became so soon, I can't be thankful enough that there is one place on this weather-ridden planet where the poor tots have a fair chance. A chance! Why, Dr. Heath says a child here has ten chances of life where he'd have one East, and if you quote my ecstasies, Augustus, in any article that's simmering—and I suppose you intend to, you are listening so well—you may just put a foot-note to that about a child's chances, saying, 'A fact,' though possibly Dr. Heath would better be consulted before you use his name."

Here Augustus Ludovicus gravely deposited the Native Son on the grass, removed the half-made gingham rompers from his wife's flying fingers, picked her up bodily and stood her, laughing and expostulating, on a hand packing-box. He turned to a flourish: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have the pleasure of presenting Madam Phyllis Porter, who will speak to you this morning on 'California as a Creche.'"

Then he sat down before the impromptu

platform, with one hand up to reinforce the receptive surfaces of his ear, in an attitude of rapt attention.

"You provoking boy, take me down! Not but what I've loads to say, and if you'd give me a seat and a glass of water I'd as soon say it here as elsewhere; but it's the Native Son's lunch time and I must get his tray."

Later, while Baby was munching his whole-wheat bread, sipping his milk and anticipating the fresh fig which his mother was peeling, Phyllis resumed her voluntary



eulogium, which was as music to the ears of her lord, since he had been the first and unwavering advocate of their transplanting.

"Now take the matter of diet; the next blessing a mother would beg of a bestowing Providence, after sunshine, would be abundance of fresh, ripe fruit, and what do not, what cannot, we have here?"

"Everything," assented Augustus, "everything, my dear; apples and cherries from the frosty mountain slopes, oranges, persimmons, loquats and guavas from the sunny valleys; and this one kind, the fig, is alone worth the whole price of admission, if you will pardon the expression; it is an apothecary shop, a candy stand and a preserve shelf, all compressed into one delicious, indescribable mouthful."

Augustus! don't say that in your article, or the benighted easterner will fancy a fig tasting of salts and senna! But it is a boon, hygienically, to us mothers; its season is so long, too, and it has that invaluable quality common to the Muscat grape and our oranges and peaches, intense sweetness; they are so much more sugary than eastern fruits that it makes it far easier to deny children bon bons. The constant craving of children for sweets can be satisfied with this wholesome saccharine instead of with cane sugar."

"Use can make sweet the peach's shady side," mused Augustus.

"That only by reflection tastes of sun," finished Phyllis. Lowell said so many wise things; but it is blissful to be where Use and Wont do not have to be the excuse and palliation for so many disagreeables."

"What are you making, Phyllis? 'How hath the distaff been ever the enemy of the brush?' Why don't you sketch?"

"I shall have plenty of time to do a drawing of the Native Son for that impending article, Augustus. These are rompers, and it is almost done, they are so absurdly easy to make. That's another thing I like about the life out here, one dares to do such sensible things. It is in the air; one absorbs independence from one's environment. Fancy my having had the temerity, in the old Boston days, to present Phillida to society after lunch in anything but spotless white, and hemstitched at that! and here she is brazen in a 7-cent blue gingham till tea time, consequently I can afford to give



her those charming French Chansons with Bontet de Monvel's illustrations."

"My dear, do I live to hear you compare Boston? or am I even now passed beyond to the celestial abode?"

"It is precisely because you HAVE 'passed beyond,' not the river, but that momentous mountain wall, and ARE in this very same celestial country, that you DO hear me compare Boston. But, Augustus dear, I don't mind confessing to one, just one, horrible misgiving!"

"Happy woman, to get it down to ONE!"

"I hear the idea advanced occasionally that the closeness of family ties, the order, and all the precious influences of family life, are imperiled by the free and easy outdoor existence here, where the sunshine is always beguiling to idleness, and the temptation is to send children always to the great Universal Nursery, knowing that, physically, they couldn't be in a better place, and also knowing that we grown-ups thus secure more leisure and quiet. What do you think?"

"My precious Phyllis, don't let's quarrel with our blessings! Don't let's admit the serpent of over-inspection into this Eden! Just fortify yourself with the safe conclusion that nothing which augments the aggregate of human health, happiness and sanity can militate against character and the

higher spiritual interests. I don't know that I wholly subscribe to the 'free' reiteration, that disease is the only enemy, but I do heartily believe that the clean countess upon defective lungs and ers and mucous membranes as the chief tary accoutrements. Come! let's eat the sweet peas, or the home sweet home."



Swimming by Night.

It is night time, all the waters grow electric, tenser, in the moon-See, the milky way is full of stars. Over there the white star and the Beckon from their pinnacles of clouds. All the larger waves are tipped with And the little ripples pass and pass As they touch my cheek with their gers.

I will swim till I can swim no more I will spurn the shore that lies in the light

From my vision, I will shake it free Strike out boldly into open water I know sometimes that my strength will falter,

That I must turn shoreward and search, Give in to the sweet, soft, warm Land breeze, redolent with fields.

How I hate it, I would fill my soul With the sharper, freer breath of Raising up my head once in a while From the waters for great glory.

In me is the strength of gods I will go, yes there and even further I will seek the source of the stream Where the drowned stars and the heaven

Meet and mingle in new constellations I will reach them, dare to touch them Cleanse and purified by many waters Even I may breathe upon their wings

It is written that the night will be But this hour is mine, I will not I defy the dawn to take it from me Oh, to live and battle thus

—[Alice Blaine Damrosch, 24]

THE MARRIAGE TIE

I FOUND The Gentlewoman seated on the sunny veranda, her Scotch "brooch" curled up near her feet. Her slim fingers flew over the smooth surface of a linen napkin on which she was embroidering a monogram. It was her own monogram, and I queried: "Present?"

"Yes," replied The Gentlewoman. "I have two dozen for my niece, who is to be married in ten days. Aren't they lovely? They were, truly. The home-made, with all the exacting, painstaking care that characterizes the needlework of the French nuns. But then, no matter what The Gentlewoman does, she does it with the utmost painstaking care. I have seen her lay a darn with as much conscientious care as she was to the embroidering of the monogram on the linen for the bride-to-be."

pleasuring the linen, the talk natural to weddings, brides, and the institution of marriage as it relates to the individual and society. It is a theme which The Gentlewoman has every right in the world to discuss authoritatively, for she has earned every sacred obligation of wife and mother.

I listened attentively.

"You see," The Gentlewoman began, "I have no mother, and while she is gone, I am as other young girls of her time, all the old-fashioned niceties of character which marked gentlewomen in many days, and principal among these was the observance of the iron-bound rule that every bride must bring to her husband a beautiful linen for their home. While this may seem trivial, it has a very real and sweet significance. It means that a bride of a generation ago thought first and foremost about the new home she was going to make. It came before her consideration of her own trousseau, which is saying a great deal. Nowadays, many a young girl will pay the most exorbitant sums for gowns, frequently eschewing the really handsome creations in our Los Angeles shops for the ones in New York or Paris, which are no better and cost more—and she will not spend one dollar on linen for her household. Such a girl does not know how much real joy she misses in her beautiful new experience by doing such a thing."

My niece is one of the old-fashioned ones. She has five chests of beautiful linen, which she herself has worked most industriously, and these napkins are my contribution to her last chest. I have made tablecloths to go with them. She is very proud and happy over her linen, as she has a right to be. And I am very pleased with her. She is going into a fine family, where breeding counts; her mother-in-law is a gentlewoman, and these five chests of exquisite linen will speak very eloquently to her as to the future mistress of her home. Things made with loving hands have a feeling and a character that never be found in things made in factories. A bride ought always to have linen of her own, which she has made, no matter how small she buys."

The Gentlewoman folded the napkin she had been talking, and laid it down on her work-basket.

When my daughter marries I want her prepared to enter the most wonderful experience that a woman knows during her life—that of wife and mother. I cannot imagine a woman wanting to be one with the other."

Suppose a woman loves a man and wants to marry him, and they are too poor to have children?" I ventured.

"They are too poor to marry, and they shouldn't. How can a woman justify herself in letting a man assume all the responsibility of her support, bear all the burden of their life together, unless she is willing to contribute other men and women to the society which has given her position and security? If she is doing this, she is fully warranted in accepting her husband's protection from all hardship, his support. Together they are doing a work in the world—working out their plan of the ages."

Some women are not fitted physically

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a year, calling for certain supplies. This is the alleged violation and was the point fought over yesterday. On this account W. C. Mushet, then City Auditor, held up the demands, some of which were paid over his

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(Hamburger's — Main Floor — Cigar

Fire Covers — A display by R. B. Bailey Company.

—An experienced demonstrator is in charge of each booth to tell of the goods

—The demonstrator will be glad to answer all questions regarding lubrication problems.

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Jane Halifacts, Gentlewoman, And Her Luminous Talks to "The Times."—VI.

THE MARRIAGE TIE.

THE GENTLEWOMAN seated on the sunny veranda, her Scotch collie, "Bessie," curled up near her feet. Her slim fingers flew over the smooth white surface of a linen napkin on which she was embroidering a monogram. It was her own monogram, and she queried: "A

"Yes," replied The Gentlewoman. "I have seen two dozen for my niece, who is to be married in ten days. Aren't they lovely?" They were, truly. The hems were finished with all the exacting, painstaking work that characterizes the needlework of the French nuns. But then, no matter what The Gentlewoman does, she does it with the utmost painstaking exactness. I have seen her lay a darn with the most conscientious care as she was giving the hem of the monogram.

Embroidering the linen, the talk naturally turned to weddings, brides, and the institution of marriage as it relates to the individual and society. It is a theme which The Gentlewoman has every right in the world to discuss authoritatively, for she has every sacred obligation of wife and

mother. The Gentlewoman began, "my niece, who is to be married in ten days, she is a very young girl of her time, she is the old-fashioned niceties of character which marked gentlewomen in my day, and principal among these was the observance of the iron-bound rule that a bride must bring to her husband a beautiful linen for their home. While this may seem trivial, it has a very real and sweet significance. It means that a generation ago thought first of the new home she was going to make. It came before her consideration of her own trousseau, which is saying much for her character. Nowadays, many a young girl spends the most exorbitant sums for the latest fashions, the really beautiful creations in our Los Angeles are in the ones in New York or Paris, and she goes better and cost more—and she doesn't spend one dollar on linen for her new home. Such a girl does not know the real joy she misses in her beautiful experience by doing such a thing. My niece is one of the old-fashioned ones. She has five chests of beautiful linen which she herself has worked most industriously, and these napkins are my comfort to her last chest. I have made a dozen to go with them. She is a good and happy over her linen, as she ought to be. And I am very pleased. She is going into a fine family, her mother-in-law is a gentlewoman, and these five of exquisite linen will speak very loudly for her as to the future mistress of the home. Things made with loving hands have a feeling and a character that cannot be found in things made in factories. A bride ought always to have linen which she has made, no matter how small the quantity."

The Gentlewoman folded the napkin she had been talking, and laid it down on the table. "My daughter marries I want her to enter the most wonderful life that a woman knows during her life of wife and mother. I cannot imagine a woman wanting to be one with-

out her own choice about becoming a mother, of course. No child can have a noble nature when it is born of a mother who does not want it. Far better that it be not born. But my point of contention is, if women do not intend to bear children nor make a home, nor do other useful work in the world, what right have they to expect men to support them? How do they think they differ essentially from other social parasites who are living in the sex relation simply to keep a roof over their heads?"

The Gentlewoman's voice was low and sweet, her words measured and quietly spoken, but underneath what she was saying I detected a keen, gleaming contempt for all who call themselves women and who drive the poor men burdened with their support to despair with their extravagance and uselessness. Our apartment-houses and hotels in Los Angeles are full of them. Women married to escape the hardship incident to earning their own livings. They do not care particularly for their husbands; any man would serve the purpose. They never intend to become mothers, or do anything else that requires conscientious effort and a bit of self-denial or self-sacrifice. They are concerned chiefly with doing their hair in the latest and most startling coiffure, laying on a goodly supply of cosmetics, hook-

ing themselves up in fearfully and wonder-

fully-made creations of the dressmaker and milliner, and parading Broadway like pheasant hens, seeking any male they may attract. Not all of them, not many of them, would actually violate their standards of chastity; that is, they are true to their husbands nearly always. One man suits each of them infinitely better than many men, because one man is less effort and less trouble. But they dress and live for just one purpose, to attract masculine attention, because their tiny souls would shrivel and die if they had to do a lick or two of hard work, or live without masculine adulation. The vanity of them and the cold, cruel selfishness of them are incalculable and insatiable. Not long ago, at a musicale at which I sang, I heard one remark between numbers: "I do hope Fred picks up. I'm so afraid he's going to be sick. Wouldn't it be beastly to have my trip East spoiled?" That poor Fred might also incidentally be spoiled was not a consideration at all. There are a large number of creatures like this in petticoats masquerading through the world under the names of wives, basking gloriously in the social warmth which the cloak of marriage gives their wantonness. I know the type well. I see few others in middle-class residence hotels and "swell" apartment-houses. I easily knew what The Gentlewoman meant when she spoke quietly of this kind of woman.

cally to become mothers; they are not fitted temperamentally, either. You would not wish them to assume the sacred duties of motherhood, would you?" I asked, a bit puzzled at the trend of The Gentlewoman's philosophy.

"If such women exist, I certainly should not like to see them assume the sacred obligations of motherhood. But why wifehood, under those conditions? Why not advise their going in for a career? There are wonderful novelists, actresses, musicians, and artists in all lines who would be failures as mothers. But they are doing something for society, for the world. They are not idly sitting down leading the lives of social parasites. Even though some of them are wives, they are busy in wonderful spheres of activity other than domestic duties. There is a lot of work in the world to be done by women. It must be done by women who have leisure. Take, for instance, many of the charities which are maintained and conducted by women. That is a beautiful way of helping the world. It is another way of serving, even if it is not so good a way as by being a mother of lovely children."

"I have in mind the pathetic statement made me by a woman in a hospital the other day. I called on her as she was convalescing from a hideous operation resulting from a motor-car accident. She could never become a mother as a result of it, and she and her husband had counted so much on the children they were going to have. I carefully guided the conversation away from the subject because I knew the pain that was stabbing her precious little heart. Finally she drove straight to the matter herself. Her voice quivered as she said: 'I don't mind the illness, I don't mind the lameness for life—but I can't bear to think of never having a baby of my own.' I knew just what she was suffering, and I went over a lot of plans in which she could mother not only one, but dozens, of little ones in the world who have no mothers. I opened up a field of wonderful service to her, and she was grateful. I left her with a new light in her eyes, hope in her heart. And I consider the afternoon I spent with her one of the most useful I have ever lived through."

"Now, if all women who haven't or don't want little babies of their own—" I mused aloud.

"Yes," answered The Gentlewoman, "if they would only realize that instead of all this feverish excitement over civic affairs, this frenzied clamoring after political activity and expression, they could serve in a way that lies at the very heart of service by doing something for the least of these little ones, I believe most of them would start in to do the things which are after all the most worth while because they live the longest in their good influence. They would do more of real social work and less politics."

"I believe largely in a woman making her own choice about becoming a mother, of course. No child can have a noble nature when it is born of a mother who does not want it. Far better that it be not born. But my point of contention is, if women do not intend to bear children nor make a home, nor do other useful work in the world, what right have they to expect men to support them? How do they think they differ essentially from other social parasites who are living in the sex relation simply to keep a roof over their heads?"

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"So, I am training my daughter, as I have trained my niece who is about to be married, that the supreme destiny of woman is to become a true helpmate when she becomes a wife; a real mother when she bears children. And I have taught them that in a woman's life these are the great, shining essentials that count. There is no man on earth who fails to recognize the divinity of true womanhood. The surest way for any woman to retain her hold on her husband's affection as the years pass is to grow more womanly, more truly a homemaker and a helpmate and companion. I know, my dear, because I have seen the days when I was a bride blend with those that found me with my first-born, my wonderful little son, nestled against my bosom; then the half-dozen years flew by and my little daughter came, and in another year another little daughter, and then another son. And through all these years that have passed since they have no longer been around my knees, my husband and I have become more and more to each other as our children have become more and more to us in their rapid unfoldment. Of course, there have been days full of anxiety and care; there have been days when I did not understand my husband and he did not understand me; there have been trials and tears, but there has been more of the wonderful content that only a full life brings. And if I had to begin tomorrow at the beginning of the path I entered twenty-five years ago, when my heart leaped at the contemplation of my linen chests, and I viewed with glorious pride my bridal garments, I would choose again my husband, and I would choose my children, and I would choose the care and whatever hardship I have known—and, above all, I would choose to weep a little, and love mightily, to serve those I love, to live wondrously as I have lived."

"You are one of those rare women who have achieved the supreme destiny of women," I said.

"Oh, not yet," corrected The Gentlewoman, smilingly. "None of my children are married, and no woman has achieved the supreme destiny until she has a grand-daughter named for her."

"But you have had a wonderful life, I think."

"Oh, yes, that, if you will. Wonderful just as every woman's life is wonderful, when she is having those experiences that make her the marvelous thing she is. But I, too, have made many mistakes. I have failed my children many times. I have let personal inclination dominate my thought and life many times. I have often failed. But then if good can ever be said to come from evil, good came to me through my failures. I have always tried more bravely after each failure to fortify the weak spot that brought about the failure. I think we cannot do much more than this, if we have human weaknesses—and most of us have."

"We have," I acquiesced, remembering many of my own at that moment.

I walked home from The Gentlewoman's house that day, and I met many of the "social parasite" kind of women on the way. They were dressed in the height of fashion, whether the clothes were of a tawdry cheapness or of good material. The mode was invariably extreme. Cosmetics were lavishly applied to their faces. It was early in the afternoon, just the hour for their daily parade up and down Broadway to begin. They had lain in bed until perhaps 9 o'clock, arisen, and then, after dressing themselves in some slovenly caricature of a kimono, they had eaten an ill-assorted breakfast from a kitchen table, being too lazy to arrange a breakfast daintily on a dining table. Then they had lounged around the untidy apartments in which they live until 1:30, perhaps, when they bathed and dressed and started on the daily parade. This thing happens nearly every day in the year. Their husbands get their own breakfasts or else get breakfast downtown, and both usually "dine out" in the evening. They are merely married to be respectable in their escape from the work necessary to maintain themselves. Truly they are social parasites. The world would be better rid of them. It is easy to understand, when watching these women, why many men contend that women are inferior to men. A lot of them are!

The Bomb-Droppers.

[Life:] "Well, old chap, what luck today?"

"Nothing but a couple of churches and a peasant's barn. What did you get?"

"Me? Oh, I had a great day. I blew up a college, a library, a cathedral, three hospitals and a tent of Red Cross nurses."

"Bully for you, old chap! You always make the rest of us look like 30 pfennigs."

War and the Rulers.

When Smith is moved to sudden heat At some affront that touched his clan, He can't bombard the German fleet— King George of England can.

Brown, swollen big with pride of birth, Can't borrow the Almighty's fan And winnow Austrians off the earth— The Czar of Russia can.

When Jones grows stale at desk or bench And needs a thicker coat of tan, He can't march out and shoot the French— But Kaiser Wilhelm can.

Smith, Brown and Jones, aroused to ire, Can't fabricate a heartless plan Or set a hundred towns on fire— But Francis Joseph can.

I thank thee, Lord, a million times That I was born a common man And cannot do the nameless crimes That thine anointed can.

—[Oregon Journal.]

At the Road's Turn.

The highway curved into the black, late night, Arched, where I waited, by a brilliant light That threw, against the sky's dark, star-pierced screen, A tracery of willows, silver-green, Picked out their tree trunks, from the black beyond, And cast itself, at last, upon the pond, A sudden wind blew cold. . . .

Low humming rode upon the breeze; twin fires Flashed 'round the bend, to herald soft-spun fires, And through the arc-light's circle swiftly flew A lacquered car. Unheeding, its guide drove two, Crushed mouth to mouth, in motionless embrace, Forgetful of the world—I turned my face And shivered, for I'm old. . . .

—[New York Times.]

In Eight Pa

Liberty Under Law
PRICE 2 1/2 CENTS

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Swimming by Night.

At night time, all the waters round me
electric, tenser, in the starlight,
the milky way is full of splendor,
there the white star and the red
from their pinnacles of silence,
the larger waves are tipped with
the little ripples pause and when
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swim till I can swim no longer,
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a hour is mine, I will not part
the dawn to take it from me,
live and battle thus forever!
e Blaine Damrosch, in Burton

ALLIES CANNOT ADVANCE.

BY JACQUES ORLIS.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND DIRECT

A...
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the goods "Made in L...

the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the
American troops.
Reports at Mexico City are that a
temporary armistice has been agreed
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days and 4 1/2 per cent. on bills of
longer maturity.
It was said today that some of the
large local national banks will redi-
cated commercial paper at once when

Dill Pickle in a New Role. By Maria C. Schermerhorn.

DEMOCRACY WINS.

"YOU surely can't mean that, Margery," and Bob's coffee cup came down with a crash that nearly shattered it.

"Indeed, I do," she declared with a pout, rising quickly from the table to avoid the surprise and indignation gathering in his wide blue eyes.

"And for such a trifle," he groaned. or one silent moment he watched her, resentment plainly struggling with amusement in his face, then tossing his napkin to the floor in masculine disregard of table amenities, he swung impatiently from his chair and started for the door.

Margery walked over to the buffet and rearranged with studied but perfunctory care some of the dainty china and cut glass that filled its shelves, while she maintained a frigid silence. She was conscious that his eyes were following her, but she ignored them, and her girlish figure presented an uncompromising back. She heard him pause at the door as if offering a last opportunity for reconciliation, but she only clattered the cups and saucers noisily with nervous fingers and stiffened into greater rigidity. When, a moment later, he stole over and slipped an arm softly about her waist and whispered: "Let's kiss and make up, darling," she flung herself from him and rushed from the room, leaving him standing, dazed and angry.

In a few moments the front door closed with a bang, and she knew that he had left the house. Her first impulse was to run and call him back, but instead she watched him from the window limp stiffly down the street and disappear around the corner. His foot-ball leg seemed lamer than usual, she noticed with a little pang. For some time she stood there straining eager eyes out of the window, then turning slowly she rang the bell for Nora and restlessly awaited her coming, her brow crinkled into a thoughtful frown.

"Are there any dill pickles in the house, Nora?" she asked.

"No, mum."

"Then go down to the grocery, please, and get me the largest one you can find."

"Yes, mum. Anything else, mum?"

"No. And you may have the afternoon off, Nora, as we shall dine out this evening."

When left alone, she sprang to the window and again peered anxiously down the street; after a moment she turned away with a half-checked sigh.

"The mean, selfish fellow!" she murmured as she picked up a small picture from the dressing table and stared resentfully at a round, boyish face that looked up at her with a teasing smile in the eyes. "And to think that we've been married only three months, and he should treat me like this!" and the angry tears dropped with moist reproach upon the upturned face.

A slight tap at the door was unheeded, and a gentle "Good morning, dear," startled her out of her self-pitying musings.

"Why, mother!" she exclaimed, and then turned aside, chagrined that anyone—even the dear mother—should find her in tears.

"Are you not well, daughter dear?" her mother asked with anxious concern.

"Yes, I'm well," was the reserved reply.

With a relieved look her mother subsided comfortably into an arm chair.

"I'm going out for the day, mumsy," Margery announced as she pinned on her hat.

"It's so lovely," she declared, and again her quick glance sought the window. "After paying a little visit I'm to meet Muriel Van Rensselaer at the Palace Grill for luncheon, and then we're going to the matinee."

"That sounds pleasant, dear. It will cheer you up and you'll come home to Bob with a smiling face."

Then Margery knew that her foolish tears had not escaped the mother's keen eyes.

"Bob's going to take dinner at the club, and—and—I was coming 'round to have mine with you, mumsy dear," and there was a quivering tremble in the voice that brought a questioning look from her mother.

Margery faltered on.

"The truth is," coloring deeply, "we've had a little quarrel, our very first, and I told him he needn't come home or speak to me

till he'd apologized," she confessed miserably.

"Why, Margery!" her mother exclaimed. "Yes, I know it, and he said he never would, and he looked so queer and stubborn that—oh, mumsy, I'm so unhappy," and with a little sob she turned and again sought the solace of the window, but could see nothing through her treacherous tears.

After a moment's silence, her mother said gravely:

"You are sure, dear, that YOU were not at fault? You know Bob's proud, independent spirit. He'll surely take you at your word."

A petulant shrug was Margery's answer.

"I don't care if he does. But he won't, you'll see," she asserted confidently as she gathered up some angular-looking parcels. "Besides," she straightened up with all the impressive dignity of her five-foot-one-in-her-stockings, "besides, I wasn't a bit unreasonable, either. I only asked him to get some stationery engraved with his family crest, and he just laughed; said it was stupid and snobbish and un-American, and I don't know what all. It's the first thing he's refused me since we were married, and I think he's the unreasonable one," and she sniffed after the manner of a spoiled child.

"Is that all?" questioned the quiet voice.

"Oh, we talked a good deal about it," Margery admitted with slow reluctance, "and I tried to show him that with such a fine old name he ought to be proud of it and do as the Van Amsterdams and other old families are doing, and use the coat-of-arms on our house linen and silver and—and—limousine—when we get it. It would be so classy, mumsy dear," and Margery's eyes danced with anticipatory pleasure.

Her mother shook her head.

Embarrassed and a trifle nettled by this wordless disapproval, Margery hurried on in confused explanation.

"But Bob only laughed; he said I was a little snob; he made remarks about the effete aristocracy, and a whole lot of other rubbish. When I told him he was a democrat and a—plebeian he laughed all the harder. That made me angry," and Margery gave a vicious tug at her glove as she glanced a bit anxiously at the clock. "I must catch the next car, mother. Will you come with me?" and she snatched up her parcels and started for the door.

"No, I'll go home, dear. A happy day to you. And—I wouldn't—" she started to say, then thinking better of it she kissed her daughter tenderly and hurried away.

Margery stood for a moment looking down absently at the toe of her dainty pump.

"Mother doesn't approve, I can see that," she admitted with a frown. "I suppose she's right, but, oh, dear, we can't all be sensible." Margery sighed as she stooped to pick a thread from her skirt. "He might have done it if only to please me. I wonder," she mused as she took a last survey of herself in the glass, "I wonder if he really will be mean enough to take me at my word and not speak till we make up," and a shadow of anxiety had crept into her face when she left the room.

As she hurried down the street, Nora called after her:

"Did ye want the pickle, mum?"

"Oh, I came near forgetting it," Margery exclaimed, flushing with annoyance as she caught a glimpse of an amused smile on the face of a passing neighbor. "What a bother that would have been!" She reached out a daintily-gloved hand for the dripping, slippery confection which she saw to her dismay was wrapped but loosely in a single piece of paraffine paper, quite innocent of a confining string. A car was coming with a precipitate directness that left no time to cover the plebeian parcel more securely, so, clutching it gingerly, she tried to conceal it among her parcels and hastened on. As the onrushing electric approached the corner a shrill voice yelled after her:

"You've dropped something, ma'am," and a small boy, grinning wickedly, overtook and handed her the elusive pickle just as she stepped aboard the crowded car.

Breathless and embarrassed, painfully conscious of the amused faces of the curious passengers, she sat down in the nearest seat next the aristocratic Mrs. Van Houten, whom she had recently met at an afternoon function.

"Good morning, Mrs. Osterhout. Lovely day," greeted her neighbor, glancing with

well-bred curiosity at the bundles, which, to Margery's palpitating confusion, had never seemed in such offensive evidence.

Before she could answer, a dull, unmistakable thud struck her ear, and with an exclamation of horror she saw that depraved pickle lying at her feet in the middle of the passageway, grinning defiance at the astonished looks of the convulsed passengers. It seemed incredible to her that an inanimate object could express such insolence.

As she reached to pick it up, a gentleman sitting opposite, who had been apparently absorbed in the morning paper, sprang forward, snatched up the offending edible, deftly rolled it in its scanty wrapping and handed it to her with a profound bow. Not a quiver of an eyelash betrayed his amusement.

She took it in haughty silence, with a bare inclination of her head in acknowledgment of the courtesy.

A good-natured but sympathetic smile flickered around the car. She flushed crimson, but smiled back.

"This wretched pickle!" she laughed in spite of her embarrassment. "You see," she began to explain, and then checked herself. She had suddenly become aware by an infallible feminine instinct that the immaculate and shiny black satin shoulders of the aristocratic Mrs. Van Houten had stiffened into rigid lines, and that the head surmounting them was poised at an angle that no longer brought her discomfited neighbor within the range of her vision. Then, too, as a gauzy handkerchief was raised languidly to the averted face Margery caught a glimpse in one corner of an elaborately-embroidered family crest.

Her lips closed tightly. There should be no explanations from her. She settled back in her seat and clung in grim silence to her pickle, at the same time glancing across resentfully at the man behind the paper.

He was deeply engrossed in his reading, and showed no further interest in either pickle or passenger.

Margery was strangely silent the rest of the way, answering the perfunctory remarks of her neighbor with grudging monosyllables. When she left the car, eager to escape the scene of her humiliation, she shot a quick, backward glance at the man behind the paper.

A hurried walk of three blocks brought her to a small cottage whose shabbiness was softened and all but concealed behind a tangle of climbing vines and roses. As she was about to knock she discovered to her dismay that the precious pickle was missing. She searched for it with desperate eagerness among her parcels, but it had quite disappeared. After all the humiliation it had cost her to think that the perverse green thing had escaped at last! She began to think it had life and deliberate intent to annoy and mortify her. With an angry exclamation she looked about wondering what she should do.

As she turned, a startled cry broke from her, for there HE stood—the man behind the paper—mutely holding out to her, like a green olive branch, the lost offender. She only stared. They looked at each other in silence, her sensitive face betraying all sorts of emotions, he with a faint suspicion of a smile lurking in his eyes.

"Oh, Bob!" she cried. "Where—how—why?" and she burst into a ringing laugh in which he finally joined.

"Where did you find it?" she demanded, pointing tragically at the erratic object.

Bob shook his head solemnly, but said nothing.

"Why don't you speak?" she urged with a guilty look.

"May I?" he asked with a twinkle that contradicted his meekness.

"Of course, you foolish fellow! It was mean of you not to recognize me on the car," and a suspicion of a pout began to hang about her lips. It was quickly dissipated, though, when she looked up at him and said with bewitching sweetness: "I'm sorry I was so silly and unreasonable this morning, Bob."

He placed a silencing finger over her lips. "I was a brute, dear, for laughing at you," and he caught up her hand and kissed it eagerly.

"You haven't told me where you found the pickle," she reminded him after they had read forgiveness in each other's eyes.

"Why, just where you dropped it on the

car as you got off. It fell out of the pocket and I told him I'd see that you got the company's office to be changed to later," he teased.

Margery looked unutterably flustered. "Bob," she whispered, looking about her. "Do you know I could swear?"

"Well, what in thunder are you swearing about the city with all these people?" and he held up and viewed the finite scorn the limp, inanimate pickle.

She laughed happily. Nothing more now that Bob was there and they could swear.

"Why, you see," she explained, "our gardener," she nodded toward the cottage, "has a small boy, Fritz, who is the doctor says he can't get well, he has a disease," her eyes softened with sympathy. "The last time I called I saw a little fellow what he'd like me to be, and he said so eagerly: 'A dill pickle, you please, ma'am,' and here it is," she smiled ruefully. "I brought a few more," she added, following Bob's curious gaze to the tin head and some wooden legs protruding aggressively from the packages.

Again their eyes met in smiling standing.

"You crazy little democrat! You believe American!" he murmured, her hand fervently. "And you crest!" he mocked. "Well, you straight down now to order the dill."

"Are you, Bob? That's just the way he gazed at him adoringly. "I believe I want it now," she continued, "fleeing vision of a pair of right legs shoulders rose before her."

"But you will when you know the design is to be," he smiled back.

"Why, what is it?" she looked up.

He paused and watched with amusement the question grow in her eyes with a teasing twinkle he saw.

"Yes, it's to be—A DILL PICKLE PANT."

One swift look into his eyes, and she broke into a ripple of merry merriment. "Oh, Bob! You droll, aristocratic bug!" she exclaimed. Then, musing on the curious gaze of a passing stranger, she slipped for one ecstatic instant her stretched arms.

And the unconscious "panting" fulfilled its mission, led to a happy and lay inert, forgotten and unthought of; while a pair of eyes, deep set in a pale, drawn face, it hungrily from the nearly empty bowl.

The Silver Lining

There is no cloud can hide his face. The beauty of the breath of life. In dark and heavy folds, we see. They hang above us in the sky. But sweetness through the air. Soon blows the dearest of all. And upward to the sun we rise. 'Mid old revelations grown.

All life the silver linings run. Behind the shadows gray and blue. And there amid the heaviest gloom. A sudden beauty bursts in bloom. Transmuting all our grief and pain. Into the old, angelic glow. Of joy and cheer and living peace. Beneath the glory of His face.

The storms however fierce they be. Shall soon pass o'er, shall soon be. And there the sunny hills we see. Their peaks and every vale a sea. To hold God's beauty, bring to life. Shine with the utmost of His love. Till song and sunshine bring us back. Bring back the dream of peace.

The silver lining—it is there. 'Mid all our sorrow and our care. So sweet, so true, so bright, so clear. Be brave, oh, heart, that we may see. Through all we have to bear and do. That they are best who bear the load. The cross of each day's duty. To bear it with an earnest will. The silver lining glows still.

The Lit

A MOTOR MAID.

HE was a merry little white Le Mans, shining, exquisitely new, with an invitation to happiness written over her.

There were exclamations when she was introduced in the dingy back yard of the garage.

"She sure is some looker," sighed the fellow enthusiastically, rubbing his hand across his cheek with start. "Lordy! Take a look at her, fellows. If you don't call that one, then I'm beat."

They unhooked her. They poked and prodded. They stared rudely. But the little Le Mans looked from the inspection with flying colors, and calmly accepted the shower of honor in the big show window of the city garage as her inalienable right. That vantage point she flitted to and fro. She beckoned, she lured. Many a man caught in her white mesh. Many a man she sent away from her by day and night or to work for her by the money game in hope of a day winning her.

On the morning of a memorable day, she twinkling away in the sunshine just mere youth and joy in being, she was to find her master's eyes dwelling upon her with quiet, speculative, uncomprehending gaze. He was not like the passing crowd who winked back at the very first she gave them. He had the formidable, "you'll-have-to-show-me" air of him that waited him right into her room. He sized her up from all possible angles. He wanted to see the heart of her, the first time in all her merrily uncomprehending life the little white Le Mans felt timid. And she was no mere every-day machine, either! She was rightfully proud of that. But she was conquered.

He was the Master. He chose her, he chose the fellows who grouped admiringly around him while he displayed his beautiful machine from among a bunch of others as quite the most perfect little pal she could have.

He knew, he confided in his serious, his dark eyes dancing with fun and merriment, his atmosphere creeping out from unmanageable corners of him, "man have personalities. Aw—sure they have! This one's sweet-tempered. She's got

The Enchantress.

UNROMANTIC YOUNG MAN'S SURPRISING EXPERIENCE.

By Peter Pearson.

On the bandstand among the trees strains of sweet music, and Harry found himself moving in that direction. It was a pleasant June day, and on a Sunday afternoon, he was at liberty to take a stroll through the park. Although over 25, he was ordinarily unassuming, a practical man of affairs. The tranquillity of the place had withdrawn his mind entirely from everyday worries. Making his way through a group of persons and passing several empty seats, he chose the one directly opposite the most beautiful young woman in the gathering. Had he been aware of her charms and had his act been one of innocent of this he leaned back in his chair, took a deep breath and resolved to enjoy the music with undivided attention.

Nevertheless, he soon began absent-mindedly to study a black curl that nestled close to her temple. The skin was unusually fair to go with her dark hair. The contrast was striking. He had not seen the girl's face, but he felt that she must be very beautiful. What were the color of her eyes? They were blue, but her hair was dark for that. Then there was a slight shadow of the head, and he got a better view. Yes, she was singularly beautiful.

hermerhorn.

The Little White Lozier. By Alice V. Hall.

A MOTOR MAID.

It fell at the conductor's feet and I told him I'd see that you got it. Otherwise it would have been turned over to the company's office to be claimed by you later," he teased.

"Bob," she whispered, looking fearfully about. "Do you know I could almost swear."

"Well, what in thunder are you doing?" he called to the city with all those people and this confounded thing anyway, "Merry!" and he held up and viewed with a white scorn the limp, inanimate thing. She laughed happily. Nothing matters now that Bob was there and they'd made up.

"Why, you see," she explained, "Gustav, our gardener," she nodded toward the man who had a small boy, Fritz, who's a doctor and the doctor says he can't get well. He's got a disease," her eyes softened with ready sympathy. "The last time I called I asked the little fellow what he'd like me to bring him and he said so eagerly: 'A doll please, you please, ma'am,' and here it is," she smiled ruefully. "I brought a few toys, she added, following Bob's curious glance at the tin head and some wooden legs that protruded aggressively from the disheveled packages.

Again their eyes met in smiling understanding.

"You crazy little democrat! You're a real American!" he murmured, and her hand fervently. "And YOU are a democrat!" he mocked. "Well, I'm straight down now to order the doll."

"Are you, Bob? That's just dear of you," she gasped at him adoringly. "But I believe I want it now," she confessed, and a vision of a pair of rigid black shoulders rose before her.

"But you will when you know what I mean to be," he smiled back.

"Why, what is it?" she looked puzzled.

He paused and watched with keen interest the question grow in her face, with a teasing twinkle he announced:

"Yes, it's to be—A DOLL PICKLE!"

One swift look into his eyes, and he broke into a ripple of merry smiles.

"Oh, Bob! You droll, aristocratic fellow!" she exclaimed. Then, unheeding the curious gaze of a passing stranger, she slipped for one ecstatic instant into his stretched arms.

And the unconscious "peacemaker," who had fulfilled his mission, fell to the ground and lay inert, forgotten and neglected, as the sun shone down on the pair of big, deep-set eyes in a pain-drawn face, which hungrily from the near-by cottage.

The Enchantress.

ROMANTIC YOUNG MAN'S SURPRISING EXPERIENCE.

By Peter Pearson.

There is no cloud can hide for long the beauty of the breath of song; the dark and heavy folds, we cry, they hang above us in the sky, but sweetness through the silver dust blows the dreariest pall away, and upward to the sun we shine and old old revelations grown divine.

All life the silver linings run behind the shadows gray and dim, and there amid the heaviest gloom sudden beauty bursts in bloom, transmuting all our grief and gloom into the old, angelic glow of joy and cheer and living green beneath the glory of His face.

The storms however fierce they be, shall soon pass o'er, shall soon pass on, and there the sunny hills lift up their peaks and every vale a cup to hold God's beauty, brim to brim, with the utmost sweet of His love, and song and sunshine borne together, bring back the dream of pleasant things.

The silver lining—it is there, did all our sorrow and our own, so sweet, so true, so bright, so pure, oh, heart, that we may see through all we have to know and that they are best who best understand the cross of each day's calvary, and bear it with an earnest will, the silver lining gloweth still.

—(Baltimore)

pep, too. She's got the sure-enough, jolly-good-fellow air about her. She'd wade around in mud on the nastiest day, with the stingiest possible supply in her gasoline tank, and still keep her little engine singing. You know Bill? Seen his car? Red. Bully looking. Clever build. Speedy. But a temper like Snookums. Pickle. Unexpected as the devil. Don't worry—it's no hand-painted lady. Comes from one of our very best families." He winked mischievously, then put friendly hands on the wheel of the little white Lozier, and they raced happily off together, whizzing, laughing, on out into the good-as-gold country air and a truly established comradeship.

They were happy together, these two. They got along marvelously. No balking, no disputes, not even money wrangles. The Master just had to show her off. He bragged especially when the other fellow's pal machines got to kicking unbearably. Secretly the fellows thought her a peach of a little car, but openly they jollied the Master, told him to make the most of a good thing while it lasted. She was still displaying the glad rags of her trousseau, member. But pretty soon she'd want dolling up, a new white coat with gold trimmings, and no end of finery. She'd whine and make the deuce of a row until she'd landed them, too. He'd sing the "Get-Out-and-Get-Under" song as well, they declared. And didn't they pray they'd be along to help start the first verse with him while he worked! Oh, Lordy, didn't they hope it!

The Master was good to the little white Lozier. He never neglected her. He offered her little presents from time to time, and fed her well, so they still sang merrily on together until—oh, fatal "until!"

The Master fell in love. He fell headlong, simply plunged. It was fatal. He did not confide this to the little white Lozier, though they took long silent rides alone night after night. Then he began to be careless of her needs, finally downright neglectful. When he came back again after days of absence, little white Lozier was not always in the best of humors. At first it meant only the rubbing away of her famous twinkling smile, then pouting, but finally sulks and open rebellion. One day she stubbornly came to a standstill. He jollied her, coaxed, threatened, but ended by furiously grabbing his tool box for chastisement.

And as he stood there beside her, thoughtfully scratching his head and clutching at his wrench, his grouch big enough for a mile's notice, along sailed Bill in his con-

demned little red car of the notoriously fickle temper, with—oh, maddening sight!—with the very lady of the Master's choice seated smilingly beside him, her merry, winsome face bewitchingly framed by her cherry-blossom chiffon veil.

The Master said—but it doesn't go down here what he said. Bill, in an injured, strictly righteous manner, removed the dainty lady from within hearing distance.

So the little white Lozier and her Master fell out. And all the garage's power and all the garage's men could not seem to establish a stable peace between them. There were brief reconciliations, of course, when they raced off together with something of their old careless joy, but there was a hitch somewhere in the perfect harmony they had once known.

And the Master? Apparently he did not care. Little white Lozier became a wall of cardamom as months rolled by, an object of open ridicule.

"Why the deuce don't you give that dandy little car of yours a show?" protested one of the Master's friends. They had come suddenly upon little white Lozier one day in front of the club, and the friend, not having seen her since the days of her blooming youth, would have sailed unconcerned by this faded creation had not the Master paused authoritatively beside her.

"What's the use?" wrathfully snapped the Master, for at that very second Bill's snorting little red car shot by them, but not too fast for the Master's gloomy eyes to recognize Bill's companion.

Then one day came the Master to the little white Lozier's neglected green house. There was something of the old invincible bullying, "you've-got-to-show-me" atmosphere about him, and little white Lozier felt a sudden joyous quiver run through her. She could not help crying for joy—though some people, of course, would say the Master's hand had only touched the electric button to her voice-box—but what matter? She did cry for joy.

The Master smiled.

"Never mind, little pal," he said in a grim, determined way, with a little ribbon of friendliness waving through his voice. "We'll show 'em yet. We'll make 'em eat their 'I-told-you-so's.' We'll doctor you, doll you up. Then you've got to help me, my pretty. Hear? She's a dear girl. I've simply got to win her."

And again little white Lozier gave an understanding cry. What difference that the Master's careless elbow aided her?

Two weeks later little white Lozier revealed

in her old-time glory. She was radiant, she was impatient, she was eager for conquest. And when the Master handed into her care no less a being than the merry-faced girl of the cherry-colored veil, and then got in and closed the door with a snap and a satisfied sigh, she leaped forward with joy and went carolling along the road.

"What an adorable car!" chirped the fair one. Little white Lozier felt prickles of pride run through her. The Master's grip on her wheel was friendly. "Steady, little pal," he seemed to say. "Steady, and we'll show 'em."

But little white Lozier was deep in thought. She was revolving a plan in her mind. If she could work it in just the right fashion it would be beautiful, but if she blurred the effect just the tiniest bit she ran the risk of forfeiting the Master's love forever.

Still she risked it. She came to a standstill under a great sycamore tree along the most perfect country road any exacting city person could possibly wish for, and then proclaimed her innocence to the first unkind abuse of the Master.

"I'll be—!" The winding-up word went sliding back down the Master's throat. Then slowly a smile spread itself over his face. "Those fools at the garage forgot to fill the gasoline tank," he explained cheerfully to the inquiring girl. "I never thought of investigating. You see, I've just had her overhauled and done over. Yes, she's a pretty little car, all right. Reliable, too, when she's treated right. Never mind. Someone will speed along soon. It was a dandy slick place for her to pick out, wasn't it?"

What difference did it make that it was a full three hours before a honk-honk was heard? What difference that it was Bill's red car at that, or that Bill shouted out, "Car balked on you again?" with a vicious emphasis on the again, and a furious glance at the flushed face of the soft-eyed girl cuddled up in one of little white Lozier's soft cushions?

"No fault of the car's," retorted the Master calmly, with an "as-fine-as-silk, thank-you" expression. She's in dandy running shape, but dry as a bone. Got some juice?"

And the girl, stooping forward to hide her flaming face, fumbled with the fatal electric button. She fumbled until she gave little white Lozier her coveted feminine privilege to crow.

Little white Lozier crowed! And the Master smiled appreciatively as he listened. For together they had won. She and the Master had won.

ful. He had seen her dark, graceful eyelashes, an outline of her features, but not her eyes. His interest was growing rapidly. This fascinating entertainment furnished by the avenues of sight had wholly outrivaled that furnished by the musicians.

"Pardon, Miss," said he, "as this your glove?" Gracefully she turned and he was looking full into her coal-black eyes. She smiled entrancingly and said:

"Thank you, sir; where did you find it?" His lips began to move as if to reply, but she turned away, and he said nothing. He was strangely confused. She had looked into his eyes for a moment, and at that moment the vibrations of his entire being had spontaneously increased their rapidity. His heart was behaving queerly.

"How did your glove happen to be under the chair?" critically asked the elderly lady seated on the chair beside the charming girl.

"She's her mother," thought Harry. "But why did she speak to the girl in such a tone and why such a look of reproof? Ah, she dropped it purposely!" The thought came to him with a powerful thrill. Now things were going right. He was almost beyond himself with the desire to see her more and to know her better, and now he felt sure of her co-operation. It was only that stern parent that prevented further immediate advances.

As the band master finished announcing the programme for the evening, the girl said: "I must hear that." Her sweet voice had spoken the words unnecessarily loud, he was sure. There could be but one reason for that: she wanted him to hear and to know that she would be back again in the evening. Perhaps she would return without her mother!

Then the girl with her mother arose and walked away. Her every movement expressed an individuality that he liked. His eyes followed them eagerly as they departed, but they were soon lost in the crowd.

The band was playing some lively music, but Harry discovered that it was wearisome, and walked away. He started off through the park in the direction they had departed, and his watchful eyes soon caught a glimpse that instantly quickened his steps. His action was quite automatic; why he should follow them he knew not, nor cared to ask himself. He did not go far, however, for an automobile picked them up and whisked them out of sight.

He sank down upon a bench and began to think. He did not understand himself. How strangely he had been acting! Entirely below his dignity. He looked at his watch and exclaimed: "My, I'll be late for dinner. I'll have to hurry home, wife will be wondering what's keeping me." In a thoughtful mood he started homeward. Trying to free his mind from the desire to return again to the park that evening, he began to soliloquize: "What is the matter with me, anyway? Why should I, a man respected in the community, married to the best and most loyal wife on earth, forget my principles and allow myself to be charmed, entranced, carried away by a girl—an entire stranger? It's silly! It's ridiculous! It's preposterous! I have come dangerously near making a fool of myself. I must never see her again."

Unconsciously slowing down his pace somewhat, he continued: "Of course it could not have happened had she not been an unusual girl. She was indeed unusual! Never in my life have I seen anything so

charming. Anything so—so bewitching. She seemed—her personality, her atmosphere, her whole being seemed so—so wonderful. She dropped the glove purposely, too—"

Again he was wishing that he had a good excuse to return to the park. Looking up, he saw an automobile standing before his house. He pulled himself up and quickened his pace; there was company at the house, and he must be his normal self. He must forget the folly of the afternoon. Turning in at the gate, he hurried up the walk, but was suddenly taken aback, almost overcome by the sight before him. There on his own front porch sat the bewitching girl of the afternoon episode. What did it mean? What could it mean? What kind of game was fate playing with him? What should he do? All at once a score of excited thoughts were storming his brain. The girl was looking down the street and evidently had not noticed him. He forced himself to walk mechanically up the steps. His wife appeared at the door.

"Why, Harry, where have you been all afternoon? Your brother Will is here; he—"

"Yes, I thought I'd surprise you," William Watterson broke in as he came forward to grasp his brother's hand.

"It sure is a surprise," stammered Harry, and at once he was rushed across the porch toward the enchantress.

"Meet my wife," said Will. "Gladys, this is Brother Harry."

"Oh, Brother Harry!" she exclaimed, shaking his hand, and Harry fancied he saw a twinkle in those coal-black eyes. With a supreme effort to hide his confusion, he replied:

"Pleased to meet you, Sister Gladys."

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ALLIES CANNOT ADVANCE.
BY JACQUES OHELS.
(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS)

of the goods "Made in La

the Great War.
the Red Cross.
Literature Notes.

Reports at Mexico City are that a
temporary armistice has been agreed
upon between the contending Mexican
factions.

days and 8 1/2 per cent. on bills of
longer maturity.
It was said today that some of the
large local national banks will redi-
count commercial paper at once when
the Federal reserve bank is opened

Government's New Bureau of War-risk Insurance.

By a Special Contributor.

ITS OPERATION.

EUROPE'S world-war has driven Uncle Sam into the insurance field. It was the only way in which the depleted and fast-disappearing American merchant marine might be preserved and rehabilitated. So, wishing to offer an inducement potent enough to tempt ship owners to register their craft under the American flag, he established, September 3, the new bureau of war-risk insurance.

The new organization has, even in this short time, done all that was expected of it—and more. Within a week after the passage of the act vessels from more than a dozen of the big Atlantic fleets, all of which had flown foreign flags, accepted American registry, which had already been made possible by Presidential proclamation.

And within a month thereafter the new bureau had proved that it is to be a self-supporting institution; for from its sale of policies over \$50,000 in cash was turned into the United States Treasury during that period—the paid premiums on something like \$5,000,000 worth of risk on American merchant hulls. In addition to this, applications for several millions more were pending.

The war-risk bureau, besides providing the impetus necessary to rehabilitate the American merchant marine, tapped a virgin vein in the insurance field of the United States. Private corporations have always stood ready to indemnify ships against the usual perils of the sea, occasioned by storms, shipwreck, fire and other kindred "natural" causes. But the new government organization takes note of none of these dangers. It leaves them to the marine insurance companies, while it goes vastly farther afield into a phase of sea dangers than the private insurance companies care to go, although to a certain extent the private concerns deal in war risks.

These new perils of the sea have arisen to threaten all commerce, solely by reason of the hostilities between the nations of Europe. Of them the policies now provided by the bureau of war-risk insurance say:

"Touching the adventures and perils which the insurer (the United States) is contented to bear and does take upon itself, they are men-of-war, letters of marque and counter-marque, surprisals, takings at sea, arrests, restraints and detentions of all kinds, princes and peoples of what nations or quality soever, and all consequences of hostilities or warlike preparations, whether before or after declarations of war."

What It Means.

All of which means briefly that the owners of a vessel flying the American flag and insured by the bureau of war-risk insurance will be protected against loss subject to certain conditions, should the ship strike a mine, be sunk by a torpedo or seized by craft belonging to a warring nation, which in times as uncertain as these upon the high seas is an inducement which few ship owners are willing to let pass.

The new bureau, while under the general supervision of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew J. Peters, has been placed under the directorship of William C. De Lanoy and his assistant, J. Brooke B. Parker.

Mr. De Lanoy is the senior member of a well-known and long-established New York general insurance firm. He has had thirty-two years' experience in this work, and in accepting his present position has made a considerable financial sacrifice.

Mr. Parker, his assistant, is also a well-known underwriter, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and, although a young man, the possessor also of a long and varied experience in the insurance field, both in the United States and abroad.

Acting in an advisory capacity to Mr. De Lanoy and Mr. Parker is a board of three members. They are William N. Davy of New York, an expert adjuster; Hendon Chubb of New York, and William Wallace of Boston, a well-known eastern underwriter.

The officials of the bureau do not solicit insurance. All the policies which have

been written by them have been voluntarily applied for, and this fact gives a small insight into the magnitude of the work they are engaged upon.

England the Pioneer.

Government war-risk insurance is not an idea belonging exclusively to the United States. England was the forerunner in this field. Several months ago she evolved this idea, and established a government bureau immediately after the declaration of war. Her action in this respect so greatly assisted her merchant marine that the United States, seeking a panacea for our own lack of registered ships, adopted the plan. Belgium followed third, and Japan, after making an investigation, also adopted it. This placed all of these governments in a position to offer protection to their commercial marine, whenever the risks of the sea grew too great for private underwriting companies to handle.

Because Great Britain was pioneer in this field at the beginning of the present European war, the American merchant marine was hopelessly outclassed in the race for the commerce of the world, an opportunity for the redistribution of which is offered in the present conflict, disrupting as it has the sea trade of the nations.

But that was not all. Without war-risk insurance an American shipper would hardly dare place his cargo in an uninsured American bottom; nor on the other hand, could he afford to refuse a price, however small, offered by a purchaser who would ship in a craft which, by virtue of German or British registry, permitted the indemnification of the cargo.

So, with the European conflict making it apparent that the psychological moment for the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine and the establishment of American hulls upon a competitive basis with the hulls of other nations had arrived, the war-risk insurance idea presented the most logical solution.

Prompt Action.

The act of September 3 last authorized the establishment of this bureau. It also appropriated \$5,000,000 for the payment of any losses which might accrue to ships insured by it.

Without waiting for the establishment of the machinery of the bureau, Director De Lanoy began receiving applications for insurance on American merchant hulls upon the condition that the insurance was to be invalid unless approved under the conditions of the policies later to be drafted. In this way Director De Lanoy bound several millions before the policies came from the presses.

The first problem which faced the bureau was the establishment of agencies in the different United States ports to receive applications and forward them to headquarters in proper form. This was speedily accomplished by an authorization to all United States collectors of customs to act as such agents, and at the same time it placed at the disposal of the new bureau a highly efficient organization, amply capable of handling its business, and which obviated the need for the establishment of separate branches.

As soon as it was fairly on its feet the bureau announced that it reserved the right to refuse insurance upon vessels and cargoes bound for certain zones, which, in the opinion of the officials, would make the chances against them too great to be considered for protection. The especially prescribed ports selected by the bureau are those upon the North Sea, between the latitudes of Christiansand and Amsterdam; ports on the Kattegat or Baltic Sea, together with adjacent waters, and points upon the Adriatic Sea, Black Sea, or Bosphorus.

The schedules of the new bureau permit an owner to insure his vessel either for a single voyage or for a period not exceeding ninety days, between all ports of the world except those especially prescribed, although some distinction is made between different ports in the table of rates.

The Rates.

This table of rates divides the waters

into three zones. The first zone includes voyages between the ports of the United States and its possessions, or any non-belligerent port in the western hemisphere. For a voyage in this zone, upon a cargo or vessel, the insurance rate is one-half per cent.

The second zone includes non-belligerent ports other than the above, and not north of Havre in Europe nor east of Sicily in the Mediterranean. Upon cargoes of this division a premium of 1 per cent is charged; upon the hulls, three-quarters per cent.

The third division includes all other ports. In this classification the charge on cargoes is 1½ per cent; upon hulls, 1 per cent.

Vessels may be insured for a period of ninety days, if using only non-belligerent ports in the western hemisphere, at the rate of 1 per cent, and, in the absence of fulfilling this provision, at double that premium.

Under the present regulations of the war-risk bureau all applications for insurance must be made either to the duly authorized agents in ports of the United States, or directly to the bureau of war-risk insurance in Washington, and upon approval of the applications policies are issued either for time or for voyage, as the applicant may desire.

But the government, unwilling to take risks upon any goods which may be abandoned by the owners at the first sign of trouble, has incorporated in the policies several conditions or "warranties" to which the applicant must subscribe.

In these protective warranties the applicant binds himself "not to abandon in case of blockade, and free from loss arising from an attempt to evade blockade; but in the event of a blockade to be at liberty to proceed to an open port and there end the voyage."

"Warranted not to abandon in case of capture, seizure or detention until after condemnation."

"Warranted sailing under the American flag."

In addition to these, the government exacts a promise from the insured that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, no contraband will be included in the cargo he insures.

What are Contraband.

The government also specifically states that the following articles as contraband of war will not be insured:

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their distinctive component parts.

Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds and their distinctive component parts. Powder and explosives especially prepared for use in war.

Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges and their distinctive component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctive military character.

All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.

Saddle, draught and pack animals suitable for use in war.

Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.

Armor plates.

Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and air craft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and air craft.

Implement and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war and for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.

The bureau of war-risk insurance also refuses indemnity upon other articles, not of themselves in the nature of contraband, yet which might be so construed if destined for the use of armed forces or the government or authorities of a belligerent place. This list includes foodstuffs, grain suitable for the feeding of animals, clothing and shoes suitable for use in war; gold and silver in coin or bullion, or paper money; ve-

hicles and vessels of all kinds intended for use by an army or navy; mounted machine guns and telegraph and wireless apparatus, together with their accessories, stretching or cutting the wire, and other articles of contraband.

In spite of these very numerous restrictions, late reports from the bureau of war-risk insurance indicate that the departure of the government to insure the unqualified approval of the ship owners and importers of this country. The Department of Commerce has received evidence an unprecedented number of applications for insurance on the part of owners who have flown the flag of European nations seem to demonstrate that the insurance remedy for an ailing merchant marine has accomplished its purpose.

The Deluge Before the Flood.

[Scientific American:] A translation of a recently published work on one of the Sumero-Babylonian legends, the story of the deluge preceded the fall of man, which has been almost completely forgotten. It contains six finely written volumes, 240 lines, most of which are taken by describing the land of Sumer, which it locates at Dilmun, on the Persian Gulf. "In this paradise," it says, "the king, Enlil, the creator, the help of Enlil, had created. After this king is called Tagtag, the king of this Tagtag lives in a garden, a gardener, and the wise Enlil teaches him wisdom. The Greek historians serve this legend in the story of Utnapishtim, the son of Utnapishtim, who rose from the Persian Gulf to build a city in the land of Sumer. And so the Hebrew history of Noah, who names the trees and plants, and to eat all but the plants, trees, and healing par excellence. Of this place was not to eat, for thereby he would eternal life. Mankind would be a prey to disease and ordinary death. Tagtag, on his own initiative, ate. He is cursed by Enlil and a prey to disease and ordinary death. Thus in the original Sumero-Babylonian the survivor of the flood, is not from the tree of life. No woman is in this disobedience which results in loss for perfect health, peace and joy."

How We Consume Explosives.

[Washington Star:] How much are those of peace, this country consumes sundry millions of pounds of explosives in the course of our endeavor. Last year, according to a recently compiled by the United States Bureau of Mines, there were produced 881 pounds of explosives. This was still greater in 1912, at 1,000 pounds. The total for 1913 follows: 194,146,747 pounds of dynamite; 241,682,368 pounds of other than permissible explosives; 1,000 pounds of permissible explosives.

In comparison to figures of the Bureau of Mines for 1912, a picture is shown in the number of permissible explosives consumed in later year. As the greater part of explosives is employed in agriculture, this increase in the permissible explosives means a precaution for human life. In 200,000,000 pounds of explosives in the production of coal alone. In the present, likely to be in a way to make our country a dwarf.

Services Were Appointed.

[Washington Star:] "You rugged mountaineer to the rescue. I'm going to vote for you frequently. You're one man who isn't to protect home industries from prohibition?" "That's what I'm a champion ain't interfered with us mountain men, and you've kept a heap."



The United States

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

one of the new policies

Buenos Aires Harbor, to

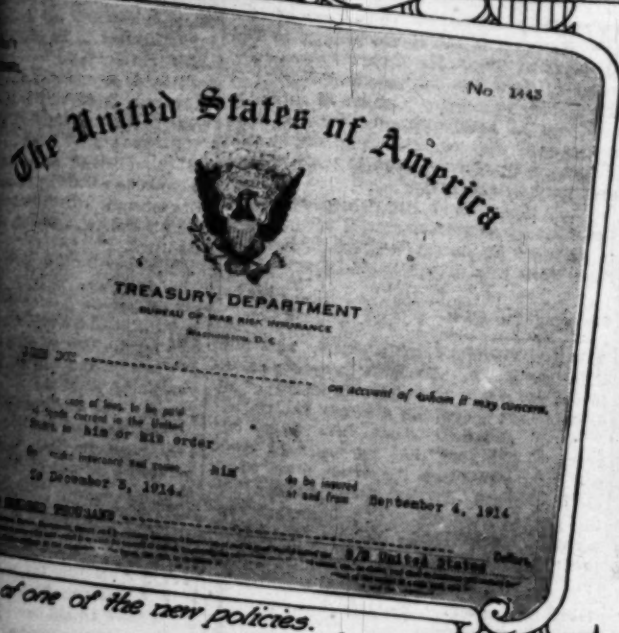
The Government's New Field of Operation.



Win C. De Lanoy, Director of Bureau of War-Risk Insurance



J. Brooks B. Parker, Asst-Director, Bureau of War-Risk Insurance



Buenos Aires Harbor, to which vessels will be insured.



Port of Marseilles to which, among others, the bureau reserves the right to refuse insurance.



Constantinople, a risky port

Time

Liberty Under Law—Equal Rights
PRICE 2 1/2 CENTS

EIGHTY MILL FOR THE

First Intimations to be Drawn

While Reports from the Poland are Meagre the War Lord Roberts.

ROME, Nov. 14, 8:55
Ministers has approved new military expenses.

for the appropriation with Italian Parliament for

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Great

able loss in the death of Field

curred while the greatest of all

troops in France. Lord Roberts

present campaign in an advisory

Reports from the battle front

latest bulletin of the French War

to Lille the events of the day

German losses have been heavy

at several points.

In the East also the Russians

ments from Petrograd, are making

lin admitted that Russians are advancing

several important towns.

The Austrian campaign against

proceeding rapidly with the Serbians

In the Caucasus the Turkish

line of the Russian defenses have

an entire Russian army corps on the

12 is also announced.

Russia, on the other hand, claims

detachments of Kurdish cavalry south

Austrian aeroplanes have been

Montenegro support near the Adriatic

in contact with the Montenegrin army

have met with a repulse.

The Italian Council of Ministers

000 for new military expenses.

OFFICIAL FRENCH

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE]

PARIS, Nov. 14, 10:45 p.m.—The

following official communication was

issued tonight by the French War

Office:

"From the North Sea to Lille the

day has been good. Two attacks by

the enemy, one to the northeast of

Zonnebeke, the other to the south

of Ypres, have been repulsed—the

latter with heavy losses to the

German.

"Between the canal of La Bassée

and Arras and in the region of

Lihons the enemy has made two

attempts without result.

"There is nothing else to report.

"M. Polo de Bernabé, the Spanish

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE]

PETROGRAD, Nov. 14.—An official

communication issued from the

Caucasus army headquarters says:

"There has been nothing new

during the day of November 13. On

November 13 a number of detachments

OFFICIAL TURKISH

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE]

LONDON, Nov. 14, 9:55 a.m.—The

Turks in an official communication

given out at Constantinople under

date of November 13 claim to have

invaded the Russian territory of

Caucasus.

The Turkish communication says:

"Last night our troops after a

surprise attack occupied all the

Russian blockhouses on the

front.

ALLIES CANNOT ADVANCE.

BY JACQUES OREJA.

Good Short Stories

Compiled for the Times.

Brief Anecdotes Gathered From Many Sources

The M

Troubles With English.

DR. HANS RICHTER, who has resigned the honorary degrees conferred on him by two of our universities, lived in this country ten years, but never became proficient in the English language. Many amusing blunders of his used to be passed around in Manchester.

"She is no better if she does not lie, she swindles," he told a member of his orchestra, who, hearing that Frau Richter had been ill, inquired as to her progress.

"Schwindel" in German means giddiness or faintness. Subsequently it was decided that Frau Richter should stay by the sea for some weeks; and her husband accompanied her to New Brighton, returning the same day for a concert. A friend overheard him saying at the booking office:

"Give me two tickets, one for me to come back and one for my wife not to come back."—[London Chronicle.]

The Guilty One?

GR-RR-RH! The train drew up with a mighty crash and shock between stations.

"Is it an accident? What's happened?" inquired a worried-looking individual of the conductor.

"Someone pulled the bell cord!" shouted the conductor. "The express knocked our last car off the track! Take us four hours before the track is clear!"

"Great Scott! Four hours! I am supposed to be married today!" groaned the passenger.

The conductor, a bigoted bachelor, raised his eyebrows suspiciously.

"Look here," he demanded, "I suppose you ain't the chap that pulled the cord?"—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Marching Orders.

AN OLD Irishman, long desirous of official dignity, was finally appointed marshal in a parade on Memorial Day. Veterans, bandmen and school children were lined along the streets of the town patiently waiting the signal to start.

Suddenly Mike, on a prancing charger, dashed up the street. After inspecting the dignified procession, he gave his horse a quick clip. Then, standing up in his saddle, he yelled with a voice filled with pride and authority:

"Ready, now! Every one of yez, kape shtep with the horse!"—[Everybody's Magazine.]

Dodging the Beaten Path.

CONGRESSMAN ROBERT L. DOUGHERTY of North Carolina smiled when the conversation turned to reversing the order of things. He said he was reminded of the case of Bowers.

Bowers met a benevolent party on a railroad train one day, and as the acquaintance ripened a bit he began to spread before the other the history of his life.

"When I was a clerk in a grocery store," remarked Bowers, among other things, "I received only a \$9 a week, and, like many other young men, I fell in with bad companions and began to gamble, I—"

"I see," interrupted the benevolent party, sadly, "you were tempted and took money which did not belong to you."

"Oh, no," cheerily responded Bowers. "In less than a month, I won enough money to buy the grocery."—[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Time Was Coming.

IN A GREAT WESTERN railway carriage, on the way up to London, a youth had disturbed and annoyed the other passengers by loud and foolish remarks during a great part of the journey. As the train passed Hanwell lunatic asylum he remarked:

"I often think how nice the asylum looks from the railway."

"Some day," growled an old gentleman, "you will probably have occasion to remark how nice the railway looks from the asylum."—[Chicago News.]

Something in a Name.

"COME here, Bates!" roared the master of an English village school one morning. "I have a letter from Mr. Johnson informing me that his son is unable to attend school in consequence of a thrashing you inflicted upon him yesterday. Is that a fact, Bates?"

"N-n-no, sir," quailed Bates. "I never touched 'im."

But the master did not believe him, and two minutes later Bates was asking permission to stand up in class.

On the following day Johnson returned, and the master sought justification for his act before the whole class. "Did you tell your father that Bates thrashed you, Johnson?"

"No, sir," piped the youth.

The master's countenance clouded. "But your father wrote to me, saying that Bates did it."

"I know 'e did," sniveled Johnson. "It was Billy Beauchamp did it, sir, but father couldn't spell Beauchamp, and so he wrote Bates."—[Youth's Companion.]

Something of a Shock.

DR. N. C. SCHEFFER, superintendent of instruction of Pennsylvania, recalled this story when reference was made to the innocent remarks made by the rising generation:

Some time ago Smith had a number of friends to dinner, and just as he started to carve the roast an expression of remembrance floated over the face of little Willie.

"Oh, papa!" exclaimed the youngster, "I forgot to tell you! Cook burned her nose something awful!"

"You don't mean it!" responded papa encouragingly. "How did it happen?"

"That roast did it," was the startling rejoinder of Willie. "She was trying to pull out the skewers with her teeth."—[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Getting Double Value.

SENATOR SNIFFENSNUFF likes to get double value out of his cigar. After snipping off the pointed end he generally inserts two-thirds of the weed into his mouth and munches it until all but the lighted end looks like a salad.

One afternoon while Sniffensnuff was sitting in front of his hotel a small boy tugged at a corner of his coat.

"What is it, son?" asked the Senator, good-naturedly.

Pointing with a small, brown finger, the lad replied:

"If you please, sir, your chew is going out."—[Youngtown Telegram.]

The Making of a Hero.

A SEASONED old "salt" was a devoted admirer of a young midshipman who served on the same warship. An accident occurred—a man overboard and a gallant rescue by one of the lieutenants, which brought a handsome letter of commendation from the Admiralty.

"It's a nice thing to get a letter like that," said the old tar to his young friend. "You ought to have one."

"Well, I'll have to wait my chance," said the midshipman.

"See here," said the other. "I'll drop from the rigging, and you jump in and rescue me."

"But I can't swim," was the reply.

"Never you mind," said the veteran. "I'll hold you up till the boat comes."—[London Citizen.]

Willing.

A YOUNG woman with a party of Americans going through the parks and gardens of Warwick Castle, England, lingered behind to admire the gorgeous peacocks.

"Do these birds ever drop any of their tail feathers?" she asked of a gardener who stood by.

He looked around, lowered his voice and replied:

"They're hobstinate beasts, miss, but they drops 'em heavy at the sight of a shillin'."—[Argonaut.]

A Difficult Choice.

MR. PLOWDEN, the well-known London magistrate, who has just retired from the bench, has a great repertoire of good stories.

His favorite one relates to a case in which he appeared as counsel. In the course of this case he had to cross-examine the wife of a notorious burglar.

"You are the wife of this man?" he asked.

"I am," she admitted.

"You knew he was a burglar when you married him?" he proceeded.

"I did," she admitted.

"How could you possibly marry such a man?" Mr. Plowden demanded.

"Well, it was like this," the witness explained, confidentially: "I was getting old and two chaps wanted to marry me. It wasn't easy to choose between 'em, but in the end I married Bill there. The other chap was a lawyer, same as you, sir!"—[Exchange.]

Pertinent Question.

O HENRY always retained the whimsical sense of humor which made him quickly famous. One time he called on the cashier of a New York publishing house, after vainly writing several times for a check which had been promised as an advance on his royalties.

"I'm sorry," explained the cashier, "but Mr. Blank, who signs the checks, is laid up with a sprained ankle."

"But, my dear sir," expostulated the author, "does he sign them with his feet?"—[Exchange.]

Teacher and Pupil.

WHEN it comes to voices, one of the strongest in the House belongs to Tim Ansberry of Ohio. He is entirely unable to whisper. One day he was endeavoring to tell a story to another member in an undertone, but he nearly drowned out the noise of the man who was delivering the speech.

Speaker Clark, who used to teach school, sent for him and said:

"Tim, if you don't stop whispering when I'm hearing recitations you'll simply have to stay in at recess."—[Fred C. Kelly, in New York Sun.]

Covering the Case.

JUDGE GUNDAY of Atchison tells this lawyer story: An Irish lawyer was attorney for a man charged with murder. Addressing the judge, the attorney said:

"Your Honor, I shall first absolutely prove to the jury that the prisoner could not have committed the crime with which he is charged. If that does not convince the jury, I shall show that he was insane when he committed it. If that fails I shall prove an alibi."—[Kansas City Journal.]

Hard to Explain.

CUMMINGS and Weisner were business rivals. One day at the club they fell to talking.

"Do you carry any life insurance?" queried Cummings.

"Yes," was the answer. "I have \$10,000."

"Made payable to your wife?" asked Cummings.

"Yes," said Weisner.

"Well," asked Cummings, "what kind of an excuse do you pull off to your wife for living?"—[New York Times.]

A Charitable View.

SHE was a dear old lady close approaching her hundredth year, and the country rector visited her each week to comfort her fast-closing days.

He had been explaining the story of the flood and telling in detail how all creation save Noah and his family was washed away and drowned in the waters.

"Was they all drowned, sir?" asked the dear old dame.

"All of them," said the rector solemnly.

"Dear, dear, dear!" she sighed sympathetically. "Well, sir, we can but hope it wasn't true."—[Louisville Herald.]

Not the Same Thing.

WHO can tell the meaning of words, or how, all meanings make ourselves appear stupid, and engage toward them?

This was brought home to the aged S. for a constitutional. He was evidently thinking hard, but he must be it, pointing to an old man.

"Daddy," he said, looking at the man who had told them of the Caledonian Rag Market, and been determined to come. She had persuaded Warren to meet her on her way to the market.

"I want to marry you," she said, looking at the man who had told them of the Caledonian Rag Market, and been determined to come. She had persuaded Warren to meet her on her way to the market.

"Do you, indeed? And you would let me marry my daughter?"

"Well, why shouldn't I?" tenderly inquired. "You married me!"—[Dallas News.]

Children of Larger Growth.

LITTLE Marion had been a long time in the rag market.

"Who are these men?" asked Marion.

"Why," returned the man, "they are all rag men, and they are all rag men."

"Oh, I see," replied the man, "they are all rag men, and they are all rag men."

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British Council.

DURING a military review last summer one of the officers had made himself conspicuous by asking ridiculous questions. At last he was asked:

"How is it, colonel, that 'Advance' is so very short?"

"That is just the reverse!"

"Because, sir," replied the officer, "when a British soldier goes only needs a little more of his advance anywhere, but he brass band to make his march."

"Till-Bits."

Why Kneek?

MRS. ELLEWORTH had a maid. One morning she was downstairs, the mistress and you knock at Miss Fitch's door and you up with her knicker.

"No, ma'am," replied the maid, "she was in dar'!"—[N. Y. Times.]

Welfare Work.

"HAVE you any idea of that you don't see?"

"I have an old tire," said the man, "and I want to make crazy quilts for the poor."

"Yes!"

"On the same principle, I want to make an automobile for the poor who has none."—[London News.]

Not Behindhand.

THE judge looked at the man for a few moments and then he said:

"It strikes me that you are a bit behindhand."

"That's where I am, your honor."

"Then the court has decided to restore order."

"I am, your honor."

Slow and Sure.

"MY LADY never cut anything," said the man, "and I want to make crazy quilts for the poor."

"Never mind," replied the man, "I want to make crazy quilts for the poor."

"You keep making them, and I will keep making them."

"I am, your honor."

"I am, your honor."

"I am, your honor."

THE RAG MARKET.

A CHUMP to set you drag me way here," grumbled Warren, as they went up the straggling street. "Too many things, anyhow."

"And we may never have another chance."

There's nothing that looks like a rag here. That boob said we to the top—wherever that is."

"Daddy," he said, looking at the man who had told them of the Caledonian Rag Market, and been determined to come. She had persuaded Warren to meet her on her way to the market.

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Anecdotes Gathered
Many Sources.

The Married Life of Helen and Warren.

By Mabel Herbert Umer.

THE RAG MARKET.

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up the straggling street. "Too
much for me," grumbled Warren, as they
went on a lot before dark, "en-
gaging toward them?"

This was brought home to Mr. Warren
other day as he took his young
son, aged 6, for a constitutional. The
boy was evidently thinking hard, for his
face—which was unusual.

"Daddy," he said, looking up
at him, "I want to get married!"
"Do you, my son? And who
will be the bride?" asked the proud parent
at him.

"I want to marry granny."
"Do you, indeed? And do
you would let you marry my mother?"
"Well, why shouldn't I?"
tender logician. "You married
me!"—[Dallas News.

Children of Larger Growth.

LITTLE Marion and her
brother, Donald, were engaged in
conversation.

"Who are these anarchist
people?" asked the boy, pointing
to a group of men in the street.

"Why," returned the boy, "they
are everything everybody else has
never wash themselves."

"Oh, I see," replied the little
light dawning. "they are the
growing up!"—[National Monthly.

British Concoct.

DURING a military review
last summer one of the
officers by asking ridiculous and
tendent questions. At last he
turned to an old infantry
soldier:

"How is it, colonel, that
'Advances' is so very short, while
'Retreat' is just the reverse?"
"Because, sir," replied the
old soldier, "when a British soldier goes
back, he only needs a little note from a
friend to advance anywhere, but it
takes a brass band to make him retreat."
—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Why Knock?

MRS. ELLSWORTH had a
maid. One morning, as she
descended the stairs, the mistress said:
"you knock at Miss Flora's door
you up with her breakfast?"

"No, ma'am," replied the
maid, "I knock at her door because
she is a knockin' at her door when I
knock at her door!"—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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HAVE you any part of
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"I have an old tire. What's
it good for?"
"You know how our
garbage men make crazy quilts for the
poor?"

"Yes!"
"On the same principle,
I would like to see an automobile
made of old tires. What do you
say?"—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not Behindhand.

THE judge looked at the
prisoner for a few moments and
said: "It strikes me forcibly I
have never seen you before."
"That's where I always was,"
the prisoner sullenly.

Then the court laughed and
said: "You keep running in here
early in the morning, or you
won't be here at all!"—[Washington Post.

Slow and Sure.

MY LAWN mower is
cut anything," said the
man. "Never mind," replied the
boy. "You keep running it
early in the morning, or you
won't be here at all!"—[Washington Post.

the goods "Made in La

the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the
American troops.

Reports at Mexico City are that a
temporary armistice has been agreed
upon between the contending Mexican
factions.

the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the
American troops.

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American troops.

as her stock. There were a tin foot-tub, a
globe for goldfish, a clothes wringer, a
bronze Atlas shouldering a clock, a plush al-
bum, and iron, old lace, a bedraggled feath-
er boa, a rusty rat trap, and odd pieces of
old pewter, china and brass.

"Dear, did you ever play that game where
they carried around a lot of things on a tray,
and you wrote them down from memory?"

"Be a tough job remembering these,"
chuckled Warren. "Where in blazes does
all this junk come from—that's what gets
me."

"Oh, London's so wonderful—it's full of
old things. And this rag market is only on
Fridays."

"The week's collection, eh? Ah, here we
are!" Warren swung his cane over a basket
of false teeth. "May need 'em some day.
How about laying in a supply?"

"Oh, how awful! Do people really—"
"Sell me a good upper set cheap today?"
asked Warren.

But the man, resenting this facetiousness,
glared at him angrily.

"Dear, don't make fun, and don't poke at
things with your cane," whispered Helen.
"Some of them don't like it."

"Who cares?" shrugged Warren, and again
his cane went out, this time to some hair
puffs and switches. "Now if they'd get
those teeth and glass eyes over here, they
could put up a 'Repairs While You Wait'
sign."

"You just pounce on the freakish things.
There's lots of interesting things here—I
know there are. Dear, you go along that
side while I stay on this. Mrs. Hodgson
said we shouldn't be together anyway—
they'll think we're American tourists and
put up the prices."

"All right, suit yourself. Only I'm not go-
ing to hang around here long."

At a stall just beyond a woman was hag-
gling over the price of an old blue meat
platter. Helen, interested, drew nearer.

"I'll give you one and six."

"Two bob, m'm, not a penny less."

The woman shook her head, laid down the
platter and started off.

"Take it along for one and a tanner," he
called after her. "My two sons is in the
war, lady. Let a poor man make enough to
feed their kiddies."

The woman stolidly put the platter in her
huge shopping bag, and Helen followed her,
keenly observant. She watched her buy a

lace scarf, a decanter and a candlestick, pay-
ing not more than half the prices asked.

This was illuminating, for it was evidently
the approved method of rag-market shop-
ping. Helen determined to try it.

"How much?" when further on she saw an
old ruby-glass scent bottle.

"Half crown, lady, that's just givin' it
away. Nice little bit, eh?"

"I'll take it for two shillings," ventured
Helen.

"It's yours, m'm. Anything else? Got
'em all down to war prices."

"I may come back this way later," mur-
mured Helen, wondering if she had offered
too much. She might have gotten it for one
and six.

"Hello, dug up anything?"
She started to find Warren beside her.

"Oh, what HAVE you got?" looking at a
bulging bundle under his arm.

"Never you mind. Doing a little looting
on my own."

"Dear, you know you mustn't pay what
they ask first, don't you?" anxiously. "They
all ask more than they expect to get."

"See here," testily, "who's doing this?
You go ahead and buy your own junk. If I
see anything I want—I'll get it."

Helen turned away vaguely troubled. He
might buy something foolish and pay an ab-
surd price. Perhaps they should have
stayed together.

The next moment she was absorbed in a
particularly alluring lot from which she
finally selected an ivory fan, broken but not
past mending, a cameo pin and a curious
jade locket. After some bargaining she got
the three pieces for only seven shillings.

It was dusk now, and oil lights flickered
over many of the stalls. It was a weird
scene—this great dark market space, lit
only by these flaring lamps. Some of the
men were now packing up, but many were
still shouting their wares, eager for a few
last shillings.

At a stand farther on Helen found an old
sampler. It was dated 1768, with a quaint
house-and-tree design. Did this man know
its value. Her heart beat fast at the possi-
bility of getting it for a few shillings.

"Twenty-five shillings," he answered
gruffly, as he went on packing. "Yer'd pay
three guineas at one o' yer Bond Street
shops."

So he did know. Helen's hopes fell.

"Oh, I couldn't pay more than twelve," she
murmured.

"Five-and-twenty's the price, m'm. Take
it or leave it."

Helen flushed indignantly, yet she wanted
the sampler. She passed on slowly, hoping
he would call after her.

Where was Warren? She turned suddenly
to look along the opposite line of stalls. It
was quite dark now. What if they should
get separated? Her eyes strained anx-
iously through that shabby, jostling crowd.

A long panic-stricken moment. Then she
saw him—a few stalls back.

"Oh!" running to him with joyous relief.
"I thought I'd missed you."

"Had enough? Let's get out of this.
Which gate did we come in?"

Outside, Helen looked back over the
dimly-lit market. They had been through
only a small part of it, and she thought
longingly of the undiscovered treasures in
all those other stalls.

They made their way back through the
dark, squalid streets to the underground.

When they entered the train Helen glanced
anxiously at Warren's bulky package. What
had he bought? Remembering certain pur-
chases he had made in the past, she mis-
trusted his judgment.

"Want to see it now, eh? All right, we'll
give you a treat."

He took off the crumpled newspaper and
proudly displayed a garish shell box with
a mirror on top! Helen gulped. It was
awful!

"Pretty good haul, eh?" fitting a loose
shell in its red paste bed. "Old one, too.
How about that for ten shillings?"

Ten shillings! If he could throw away
ten shillings on this ghastly thing—why
hadn't she bought that sampler?

"What's the matter?" sharply. "Don't
like it?"

"Oh, yes—yes," hastily. "I was only
thinking of an old sampler that I'm sorry I
didn't get."

With well-feigned carelessness, Warren
felt in his pocket.

"That it?" tossing a small package into
her lap.

Helen tore it open, and with a cry of de-
light held up the sampler.

"Oh, you dear, you DEAR! But how did
you know?"

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"Oh, you dear, you DEAR! But how did
you know?"

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVENTEEN.)

Men, Women and Affairs in the Kaleidoscope.

By Genevieve Farnell-Bond.

thing of the clock of Fate,
his hand reached through

her as a misty shroud,
warning: "Onward! do
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tent with balking at the side of the road,
where he will not get in anybody's way, so
that the procession may move on without
him. He does not wish this to happen.

He must balk somebody else as well as him-
self. He therefore usually waits to put his
performance into effect until he has at-
tained a central position where he can make
his balk felt by the greatest possible num-
ber of people. He waits until the interests
of others are vitally dependent upon his
movements; then he balks.

He does not, as a rule, do this mali-
ciously. He does not really want to bring
distress and ruin on other people, although
this is exactly what he does. He balks
from habit, and the habit may be the result
of a number of undesirable inborn traits.

One of them may be timidity. Another may
be parsimony. Still another may be tricki-
ness, or merely an inexplicable reluctance
to action.

The balker who falls heir to an estate
never knows how to manage it. He never
knows how to take advantage of his oppor-
tunities. You might hold handfuls of gold
before his eyes, ready to drop in his lap, and
he would unreasonably refrain from the ac-
tion necessary to precipitate his good for-
tune. He is an impossibility at the head
of any big and progressive business. He
never marries the right person, for while
he is debating the matter in his own mind
someone else steps in and carries off the
prize.

The female balker holds her husband back

in everything he undertakes. She won't
venture into new territory with him, and
she won't let him go by himself. With such
potent weapons as nerves, hysterics and
apprehensions she battles him down until
he loses confidence in himself, or ceases to
think the game worth while. The family
of the male balker find themselves opposed
in their enjoyments, in their manner of
clothing, education, and about everything
that would mean pleasure and progress to
them. I know one balker who made his
family carry pails of hot water upstairs to
the bathroom because he would not go to
the small expense of having a water back
put into the range. This is but typical of
what the balker will do in more important
matters.

The hanger-back is a spoiler of lives, a
grave for the ambitions of those about him.
And when he has thoroughly ruined every-
thing for everybody, and it is too late to
rectify mistakes, he lays the results on any
one but himself, and wonders tearfully why
nobody loves him. One such person in a
family or a neighborhood is enough to start
midew.

Do's and Don'ts for the Timid.

Don't be numbered among them if you
can help it. They are awfully nice for a
while, if they happen to be young wives,
whose timidity flatters by contrast and ap-
peal their brave mates; but a time will
come when the novelty will have worn off.

Don't be afraid of shadows. They are
really not dangerous of themselves, and
have often been known to be quite friendly
—especially in sweetheating times. You
were not afraid of them then.

Don't be afraid to be alone. Until you
overcome such fear, you are in a pitiable
state of dependence. It means that you
must fasten your presence upon some other
human being at all times, welcome or not,
for you will grow selfish in your fear, and
ignore the rights of others.

Don't deprive those whom you are able to
control of reasonable liberty of action be-
cause of your timorousness, and don't instill
fear of every variety into your children.
They will grow up cowards, and a coward
is always a sneak.

Don't confuse the term timidity with
modesty, reserve and dignity. One may
have these last three qualities, and still be
splendidly brave.

Don't use your timidity as a cudgel of
tyranny over those about you, assuming it
to effect a purpose you cannot accomplish
in any other way. Is it not better to lose an
advantage honestly than to steal it?

Don't believe that you are unable to over-
come timidity. You think you are not be-
cause you have always been able to control
conditions and people in a way to humor it.
Start the fight now: for you may some day
find yourself alone, and without the money
to buy yourself an audience for your pecu-
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Illustrated Weekly.
Scratchings

70

With respectively 282 and 262 egg records at the Storrs Egg laying competition, 1913-13.

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ontests.

Caught on the Wing.

The poultry show to be held in Los Angeles December 8 to 13 will feature a display of eggs that promises to be of educational influence. It will include fall eggs, discolored, misshapen, and highly-flavored eggs, and the bloom rubbed off, to show the stages of producing only the best market demands.

On December 1 to 3, 1914, the breeders and fanciers will hold a show, which will include birds of all breeds, a fine display of poultry, and a fine display of poultry. The show will be held at the Los Angeles Fairgrounds, and the entrance is free.

From the East comes the news that the poultry show in New York City was a success. The show was held at the Madison Square Garden, and the entrance was free.

The total value of eggs in Great Britain in September, 1914, was £381,351. In 1913, the same month, the value was £381,351. This shows a decrease of £1,000,000. This shows a decrease of £1,000,000.

Breeders catering to the trade in breeding stock should take notice of the fact that the Japanese do not carry this trade. The Japanese do not carry this trade. The Japanese do not carry this trade.

A. A. Peters of the American Poultry Association is visiting the second week in Los Angeles, irrespective of the Los Angeles Show dates. This week he will be in Los Angeles, irrespective of the Los Angeles Show dates.

NOTE—Short articles of a general nature are cordially solicited from breeders and fanciers. They should be sent to the editor of the Los Angeles Weekly, and should be sent to the editor of the Los Angeles Weekly.

Don't Neglect Your Poultry. Try our Organic Food. It is the best food for poultry. It is the best food for poultry.

Coulson Co., Poultry Food. It is the best food for poultry. It is the best food for poultry.

HAUSER PACKING CO. It is the best food for poultry. It is the best food for poultry.

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Scratchings

Different methods of scratching are used by breeders, but the most common is the use of a scratcher. The scratcher is a device that is used to scratch the ground for the birds.

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reach for it. This will get them in the habit of coming to the front of the coop and standing erect when anyone approaches it.

[New York Press:] In the showroom the demand is for pure white plumage, free from brassiness or creaminess. This explains why some fanciers are so particular about protecting their birds from sunburn and also why certain of them are seemingly foolish in the matter of the ration used.

A friend of the writer noted throughout America for his ability to produce winning White Rocks and White Wyandottes is most decided in the belief that yellow corn imparts a creamy tint to the plumage, and his flock receives only white corn.

[New York Herald:] The Utility vs. Fancy bug seems to be getting some of the so-called utility advocates. Utility is surely the first thing to consider in any fowl that a profit is to be derived from. But those claiming it is impossible for a fowl to have fine shape and plumage and at the same time be a good utility fowl have no foundation in the face of the Missouri State laying contest, and hundreds of trap-nest users who are high-grade breeders.

[Baltimore American:] Simple feeding methods pay best, and simple feed rations fit best into work of the farm. None of us would care to go back to the wet mash of some years ago, which involve the labor of daily mixing and feeding. I depend on the hopper plan of feeding, supplying all the ground grains and part of the scratch feed in this way. On the farm, with its many cares and duties, to adopt hopper feeding is to bring the labor cost down to the lowest limit of safety. One of the simplest and best dry mash hoppers which I have ever used is made of an ordinary box, say sixteen inches square and five inches deep. A lath frame, covered with two-inch mesh wire netting, fits loosely in this, resting directly on the mash. As the feed is eaten this frame drops down, permitting the birds to help themselves but preventing them from wasting the material by scratching it out.

It has always been well as expensive to secure a quantity of green feed for fowls. It is necessary to promote the health and keep them in the best condition. To try to get eggs during the winter without some form of scratch feed would be like main- taining horses without feeding.

digestive disturbances and their work properly, which produces eggs. To purchase other vegetable and store requires space and also quite a lot of the next best thing is to use the winter layers, and to use the chickens in spring or to use the chickens in spring or to use the chickens in spring.

Athletes Born, Not Made. [New York Medical Journal:] Athletes are largely born, not made, and physique in general is the result of heredity and conditions of early life, rather than training. Some of the most vigorous, healthy, and enduring men the world has seen, such as Napoleon, Dickens, Scott, Balzac, Johnson, Brahms, Beethoven, Titian, Michelangelo, Turner, Goethe, Bismarck, Washington, took no special exercises, but seemed to develop bodily through mental force.

These men took more or less exercise, but they made no special effort along these lines. They maintained by temperate use what was theirs through gift of Nature, through whose bestowal, save for slight changes from conscious effort, we are what we are.

A Polite Lady. [Portland Spectator:] A young gentleman with a very plain face was rather annoyed because his view of the stage was obstructed by the hat of a pretty girl who was sitting in front of him in the gallery. Wishing to get a glimpse of the performance, he plucked up courage and, in a nervous voice, exclaimed: "See here, Miss, I want to look as well as you."

"Oh, do yer," she replied in a rich cockney accent, as she turned round and looked him square in the eye. "Then you'd better run 'ome and change yer face."

On the Lake. [Rendered into English verse from the Spanish of the Mexican poet, Luis G. Urbina.] The waters with their phosphorescence blue Mirror the heavenly twilight, air and sky Subtler and thinner and more crystalline Under the luminous transparency.

In garrulous impatience, lo! the waves Scatter in diamond dust the spray they shed, And to a pearly rose-hue, fine and sweet, Soften the sunset's tints of vivid red.

Celestial shades weave many-colored lace, Build castles, golden domes and flaming towers Beneath the waves, till, 'mid the melting hues, The lake appears, in sunset's magic hours, A lovely sheet of shining moire, bestrewn With petals of pure light from burning flowers.

[Alice Stone Blackwell, in Springfield Republican.]

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Where are realities, in an' out, That equal the things that we dream about? Old-time things that, like as not, You used to know, though you've plum for- got.

Us—an' others that's moved to town; Let's pause a spell as we rhyme 'em down— Hitch 'em to meter that sings 'em free, The folks an' things as they used to be.

Families of ten, or of mebbe more, That herded all on a puncheon floor! Crowded, but where is the record at That Happiness left on account of that? Paths through pastures an' pleasant woods That led to naborly neighborhoods— Nary a soul but you used to know His "Howdy-do" an' his hale "Hello."

"Village Meetin'" an' "Court Day," too, An' "Tradin' Day" with the crowd it drew; "General Sessions" an' "County Fair," An' rassin' bouts on the village square— "Sabbatin'" quates in the Baptist sheds, Or domitrees for the older heads; Cherished mem'ries for you an' me Of days of things as they used to be.

"Harvest Dance" in the Grangers' hall, "Salute your paddners an' balance all!" Travelin' shows where you used to go, And take a girl that you used to know Then drive home by the "far road" and You'd talk of the man an' his sleight-o'- hand—

Tricks that give you no such concern As the shock of feelin' your hand in her'n!

Cherished joys that we can't forget— The folks, an' things we remember yet Spite of the city, its stylish cut An' noise an' jangle an' Lord knows what! Mebbe you think that we've all forgot The old-time pleasures, an' like as not We've turned "toney"; but, have a care— We warn you never to ask us there! —[John D. Wells, in Buffalo News.]

The Lure of the Unknown. I've often wondered, for the nonce, What people do when they ensconce, I've sat on sofas and on chairs, On davenports and on the stairs, On hammocks and piazza swings; On ruined thrones of ancient kings. But, whether upon this or that, I've simply, solely, plainly sat. And ere I'm laid upon the shelf, I'm anxious to ensconce myself, It's often done in story books— Mostly editions de luxe.

Where ladies of patrician mien, Attired in robes of silken sheen, Ensconce themselves on divans rich, Behind the arras—in a niche— (Or some such place, at any rate; I am not sure I have it straight)— And when they are ensconced, they meet Some great adventure—dire or sweet, Of course, I count such things as naught, 'Twas but a passing, idle thought. But I'd ensconce just once, to see What then would happen unto me! —[Caroline Wells, in Harper's Magazine.]

A Lawyer's Question. [Pittsburgh Dispatch:] This was the witness for which counsel had been waiting. Even the weary attendants of the court backed up interest when the neat, dapper lady's maid entered the witness box.

"You are the lady's maid?" impressively interrogated the keen lawyer. "Dat ees me, sir," brightly answered the little French lady.

"Where were you at 1:30 on the evening in question?" he demanded. "Dressing the hair of madame," replied the witness, in the hushed silence.

"Now, think very carefully," said counsel, solemnly raising his hand. "Was or was not your mistress in the room at that time?"

New Torpedo Explosive. [Electrical World:] A new submarine mine explosive called "trotol," which cannot be set off by percussion, but which has to be confined and fired by electricity, was employed in the recent annual war test of submarine mines off Sandy Hook. Trotol, it is declared, can be melted and handled without any danger. Mines loaded with 100 pounds of the new explosive and fired during the recent test threw columns of water and pieces of targets 250 feet to 350 feet in the air. Each mine was allowed to remain in the water two hours before being exploded in order to test the water tight joints in the cable containing the firing circuit.

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Married Life of Helen and Warren

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIFTEEN.)

"Was right there behind you." In her joy over the sampler, the awful box was forgotten.

"Now, how about this?" Warren took it up again. "Think it bum, eh? Well, if I'll make you feel any better—I only paid a 'bob.' Thought it would be worth that," with a chuckle, "to see you glare at it."

"OH!" with mingled relief and resentment. "You spent a shilling just to—"

"To get you going. Had to have some fun out of this blooming trip, didn't I? Come on, we get off here," as they drew into Charing Cross.

They came up out of the station into the bright lights of the Strand.

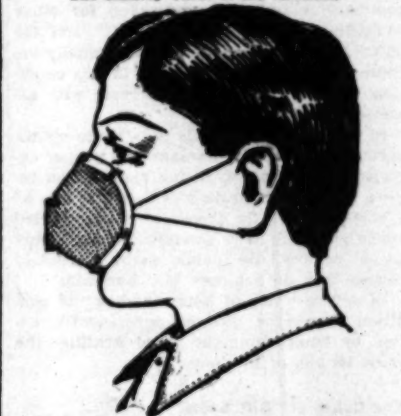
"Are you going to the rooms first," asked Helen, "to leave these things?"

"Not if I know it! We're going to make straight for the nearest food joint. Think I can stand for a little nourishment just about now."

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Liberty Under Law

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"M. Polo de Bernabe

OFFICE

PETROGRAD, Nov. 13

communication issued

casus army headquarters

The Human Body—Its Care, Use and Abuse.

The Human

Muscle-bound Feet.

WEAKENED arches are responsible for much discomfort in city-dwelling civilization, as well as being a great source of revenue to an army of "arch-support" manufacturers. But weakened arches may be the result of another condition, a condition called "muscle-bound feet."

A muscle-bound foot is one that cannot be flexed upward upon the ankle joint more than 90 degrees because the muscles of the calf, or the tendons connecting them with the heel, are too short. The person thus muscle-bound cannot lean forward when the legs are stiff without raising the heels. As a result, he is unable to take long steps without bending the knees; and even when short steps are taken he soon tires. Indeed fatigue from walking, with pains in the back of the legs, is one of the indications that a person is muscle-bound in his feet. And if the condition is not corrected, a type of flat-foot may be produced, or peculiarities of gait, sometimes with slight deformities.

The condition, which is by no means uncommon, is frequently mistaken for other complaints, notably "rheumatism." But the pains and fatigue of rheumatism usually become less in walking, whereas in this condition both pain and fatigue increase with exercise.

In the early stages it is possible to obtain permanent relief by massage and proper exercises; and properly-fitting plates often relieve the muscle strain and keep the foot at a better angle. In these cases high-heeled shoes are much more comfortable, and sometimes relieve the pains entirely. But of course they do not cure the condition.

In severe cases of long standing the condition cannot be relieved permanently except by lengthening the tendo Achillis—the great tendon of the heel.

The Cause of "Gift Spots."

Most persons know that the little white spots found in the fingernails are known as "gift spots." But the cause of these familiar little giftlets is often a mystery.

In some instances these spots appear to be congenital, and have no significance whatever so far as can be ascertained. In other cases the spots make their appearance after severe illnesses, such as typhoid fever, malaria, or certain types of nervous diseases. Many cases appear to be caused by assiduous manicuring, where the cuticle knife is used rather too freely. In such cases the spots disappear when the severe manicuring is discontinued and sufficient time is given the nails to grow out.

However, there are certain cases that cannot be accounted for on the score of severe illness or manicuring—cases in which the spots make their appearance, and persist, without any apparent cause in nails that have been free from them hitherto. But it is strongly suspected that in these instances the spots are an indication of a rheumatic or gouty tendency, as the spots sometimes disappear when the underlying condition is treated.

Artificial Light and Eyesight.

Exhaustive investigations made recently to determine the effects of artificial light on eyesight reveal the fact that too bright a light may be as harmful as one that is too dim. Thus long-continued exposure to bright light exhausts the retina (the nervous membrane of the eyeball) so that it will not react except to powerful stimulation. In other words, it is temporarily blind except in very intense light.

It is not advisable, therefore, to attempt to work with a bright light of any kind shining directly into the eyes, or reflected from any polished surface. If bright lights must be used, the eyes should be shielded with an eyeshade of some kind.

Curiously enough, workmen suffer from accidents in brilliantly-lighted factories almost as frequently as in those where the light is poor but diffused, and frequently the brilliancy of the lights are responsible for the accidents. Exact photometric measurements show that the light from an ordinary incandescent bulb concentrated at a point a few inches away, is several times the intensity of daylight. The eye of the workman be-

18

comes accustomed to this, but when he looks up from his work he is practically blind, and if he is working in a room full of moving machinery, he is sometimes injured during this temporary blindness.

What is needed in such systems of lighting, or for individual reading lamps, is less intensity and better diffusion of light.

Contagion From Body Eruptions.

Since the skin eruptions of certain diseases such as smallpox transmit the contagion, it is a natural assumption that most of the other eruptive diseases are also transmitted in this manner. Such does not appear to be the case, however.

Thus the desquamated skin of scarlet fever during the "peeling" process has long been supposed to be peculiarly infective; and the fine scales from the eruption of measles were also strongly suspected. But the infections of these two diseases are only transmitted through the discharges from the membranes of the nose and throat, and suppurating ears.

The discovery that diseases are transmitted almost exclusively by direct contagion makes it certain that clothing and baggage are rarely, if ever, agents of such transmission. The only reason for fumigating such objects, therefore, is on the supposition that they may have come in contact with some of the secretions of infected persons.

Money as a Disease Distributor.

Among the numerous evils for which money has long been held responsible is included that of transmitting disease. On general principles it seems that an old, begrimed, greasy bill must be loaded with deadly disease germs, particularly when we remember the questionable company it keeps during its peregrinations. And yet some exhaustive investigations made recently prove that even very dirty money is not an undesirable commodity, at least from a sanitary standpoint.

"Theoretically," runs the report of this investigation, "dirty money, especially paper currency, handled by all kinds of people and by people suffering from or in close contact with contagious diseases, should transmit disease; but it has not been found to do so. Bank men and Treasury Department men who handle large amounts of gold and dirty money do not contract disease. This does not excuse the disgusting practice of putting coins in the mouth, or of wetting the fingers with the tongue in counting bills."

Apparently, then, the diseases that money engenders are of a moral, rather than of a bacterial nature.

It is true, however, that many kinds of bacteria are found on bills; and also on stairways, balustrades, and car straps. But fortunately such bacteria are of the harmless variety almost without exception.

Infected Foods in Early Life.

Many of the ills of adult life may be traced to the infected foods of childhood. Bassler has recently outlined the manner in which such infections take place, and the results that follow in later years.

As stated by Prof. Bassler, early in life the intestinal canal is infected from food and drink. The infecting germ quickly acquires the power of living with the harmless bacteria in the intestines, and finally it becomes a permanent resident in greater or less abundance. As middle life comes on, the vicissitudes of the individual, his habits and dietetic indiscretions, his artificial existence in the cities and even elsewhere, bring their train of added factors which influence the bacterial development unfavorably to him. Finally the absorption of the bacterial products affects the walls of the intestines, accompanied by errors in secretion by the pancreas, liver and stomach, and followed by chronic constipation and its attendant effects.

It follows, therefore, that proper correction of digestive disorders in childhood is imperative, not only on account of their immediate ill effects, but to safeguard health in later years.

The Bulgarian "sour-milk bacillus" is believed by Metchnikoff to render the intestine uninhabitable for this type of germ.

Self-Anesthesia in Battle.

The present war is unprecedented in at least three particulars, (1) in methods of producing death; (2) in methods of preventing diseases; and (3) in an entirely novel method of alleviating pain from wounds with an anesthetic administered by the wounded man himself.

The up-to-date soldier now carries a small bottle containing a mixture of alcohol, chloroform, and ether, in the proportions of 1, 2, 6. He also carries a small parcel of cotton-wool, and if he is wounded and is suffering excruciating pain, he saturates the cotton-wool with the contents of the bottle, places it over his nose, and breathes deeply. This produces unconsciousness almost immediately, and as it requires conscious effort to hold the cotton to the nose, the anesthetic is stopped automatically.

This initial loss of consciousness is followed by prolonged sleep, during which the soldier may die if mortally wounded, but which will be beneficial to his general condition if his wound is less serious. The anesthetic relieves the shock and exhaustion from pain that otherwise would be unavoidable.

Guarding Children Against Infections.

In crowded communities, even where there is a relatively high percentage of only slightly contaminated fresh air, the mortality among children under 5 from tuberculosis is still very high despite the ceaseless battle against this White Plague. A very large proportion of infections are caused by dust from the floors, since bacilli tend to settle to the lower strata of air in rooms, and are thus brought in contact with the respiratory surfaces of the little ones.

Well-ventilated rooms, therefore, and floors kept as free from dust as possible are sanitary precautions that should not be neglected.

There are two recognized types of tuberculous infection, the bovine and the human. The bovine type is milder and is probably acquired from raw cow's milk in most instances. But since infections of this type in children are usually much milder than as this bovine infection protects the child against the other type in a very marked degree, untreated cow's milk has again come into favor as an infant food. Indeed, such clinicians as Riviere of Paris suggest the advisability of using raw cow's milk in crowded communities for the express purpose of guarding the children against the virulent human bacillus infection, by subjecting them to the milder bovine type.

Does Flour Cause Appendicitis?

A few years ago when the epidemic of appendicitis started in America, later to become almost as prevalent in Europe, all manner of things were suggested as causing the infection. None of these was satisfactory; and the actual cause of this prolonged epidemic is still puzzling the surgeons.

Recently attention has been called to the fact that the appendicitis epidemic began just after the introduction of "new process" flour in America—that is, flour made with steel rollers instead of the old-fashioned millstones. And that as this new American flour made its way into Europe, appendicitis became increasingly prevalent there.

The question has been raised, therefore, as to whether this new kind of flour is responsible for the epidemic, and if so, in what way?

A writer in the Medical Record has recently offered an explanation. Since in the process of making the flour by the new method, minute particles of steel must inevitably get into it, he suggests that possibly these particles lodge in the appendix occasionally, or in its immediate vicinity, and form foci of infections which result in appendicitis.

It should be understood, of course, that the case against the steel roll has not been proven, and is offered only as a tentative suggestion. Nevertheless it is a fact that the popularity of steel-rolled flour and appendicitis developed at about the same

Salt as Food.

There seems to be quite a number of persons who have the mistaken notion that salt is harmful as food. This is a condition which arises from the fact that when giving certain remedies, the withdrawal of salt from the system is not done because the salt is necessary, but because the system temporarily functions without it, the particular medicine is prescribed.

Salt is a necessary part of the body's system. The system demands it in large quantities, and requires that a certain percentage of it be maintained in the body if normal functions are to be carried on. Moreover, the system's own regulator, eliminating too much salt is called into play, and insistent craving when the salt is limited.

Diet faddists sometimes make up for this themselves. But good examples to emulate are faddism, if pursued persistently, a highway to dyspepsia and other ailments. Persons in normal health should not let them leave the path of nature to natural instincts and common sense.

Useful Observations.

"Small objects sometimes lodge in the nasal cavities of children, causing discomfort. These objects are detected by the ordinary method of blowing the nose. If the foreign body is not discharged from one side of the nose, a one-sided discharge, at some time, is an almost certain indication of the presence of a foreign body in the nasal cavity.

In this connection it should be remembered that a foreign body in the ear, if not removed, gives some even convulsions.

But the removal of such objects is either from the nose or the ear, and should be attempted by a physician. The account of the possibility of a foreign body in the cavities, however, the child will probably discharge from one side of the nose.

"Anti-Fat" Remedies.

Most "anti-fat" remedies are of the nature of a placebo. Moreover, in most cases of obesity, the cause is not a defective thyroid gland, but a defective thyroid gland, which is eating and too little exercise. The thyroid anti-fat remedy, and may be very harmful. Such cases—one that will be "lean food and more exercise."

The cases in which a defective thyroid gland is the cause, the gland in the neck should be enlarged to form a goiter. In such cases the anti-fat remedy of roid extract are useful. In cases of defective thyroid gland, the thyroid anti-fat remedy, and may be very harmful. Such cases—one that will be "lean food and more exercise."

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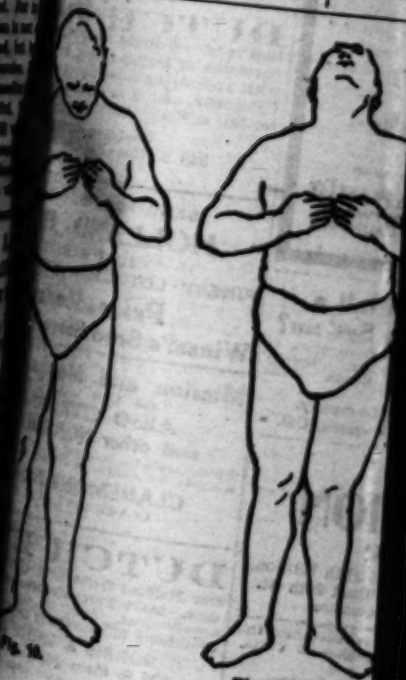


Fig. 11.

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The Human Body—Its Powers and Their Exercise.

Salt as Food.

There seems to be quite a large number of persons who have the mistaken idea that salt is harmful as food. This notion has arisen from the fact that when giving certain remedies, salt is withdrawn from the food. This is not done because the salt is harmful, but because its withdrawal from the system temporarily facilitates the action of the particular medicines that are prescribed.

Salt is a necessary part of the body of every warm-blooded animal, human or otherwise. The system demands it in very small quantities, and requires that a certain percentage of it be maintained in the body if normal functions are to be carried on. Moreover, the system has its own regulator, eliminating as much salt as is eaten, and preventing any excessive craving when the supply is limited.

Diet faddists sometimes undertake to eliminate salt from the diet. This is a good example to emulate. Faddism, if pursued persistently, is a highway to dyspepsia and the other ailments of persons in normal health. If they leave the particular food to natural instincts and common sense, they will be better off.

Useful Observations.

Small objects sometimes become lodged in the nasal cavities of children. Young people to express the exact discomfort. These objects are usually detected by the ordinary method of examination. If the foreign body is not removed, the child will presently discharge from one side of the nose. Such a one-sided discharge, if it continues some time, is an almost infallible sign of the presence of a foreign body in the nasal cavity.

In this connection it should be remembered that a foreign body in the ear causes a peculiarly persistent and even convulsions.

But the removal of such bodies from the nose or the ear, should be attempted by unskillful means, and the account of the possibility of injury to the delicate membrane of the cavities.

"Anti-Fat" Remedies.

Most "anti-fat" remedies are of no use. Moreover, in most cases of obesity they are not effective. The fatness is due to the fact that the majority of instances the condition is adapted to the condition.

Excessive adipose is sometimes caused by a badly functioning thyroid gland in the neck which secretes too much thyroid hormone. In such cases the anti-fat remedies containing thyroid extract are useful. But in the case of adipose the condition is not of defective thyroid gland, but of eating and too little exercise. In such cases the thyroid anti-fat remedies are and may be very harmful. They are such cases—one that will result in "less food and more work."

The cases in which obesity is due to defective thyroid and is with the

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gain a new semblance of validity when we are assured that the difference in inactivity did not become to any considerable extent noticeable until after the lapse of two or three months. Taking the figures for what they are worth, it is recorded that at the end of twenty-five months the meat-eating female had a speedometer record of 5477 miles as against 447 miles of the vegetarian female. Meanwhile, the meat-eating male rat had run 1447 miles, whereas the vegetarian male had run only 200 miles."

Sugar in the Antarctic.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the antarctic explorer, has recently reported some interesting things about foods and diseases observed in the Antarctic. He has this to say:

"To show you how valuable sugar is to the explorer, there was an occasion when we marched 321 miles, drawing laden sledges, in fourteen days and a half. Every two hours we each took two or three lumps of sugar. Within ten minutes of eating them we could feel the heat go through our bodies. The highest temperature of that march was 62 degrees below zero.

"Catching cold" is almost unknown in the polar regions. The only time we ever suffered from colds was just after we had opened a bale of English clothes to serve them out for winter wear. The germs, apparently, were lying dormant among the clothing. They 'woke up' on being heated. The men whose duties took them into the open recovered in a day. The others suffered for four or five days."

A Case of Superheroism.

William Mitchell, an Englishman, was drowned recently in the Thames, while attempting to save a fellow-countryman. The British Medical Journal calls his act one of superheroism, and for this reason:

Mitchell was a consumptive who had been undergoing treatment for several months, this treatment consisting of having nitrogen gas pumped into his thorax—a painful, tedious operation. He had undergone eleven of these treatments, the last one just before he took the fatal plunge.

It was not a case of a doomed man risking a life already forfeited, however, but quite the contrary. For Mitchell had just been told by his physician that no more treatments were necessary—that his tuberculosis had been conquered. He had left the doctor's office, therefore, with a new and hopeful outlook on life, although he was still so weak that he could not make any unusual exertion without shortness of breath. Yet he did not hesitate to plunge to the aid of a drowning man—an act which he must have known meant certain death.

Physical Education.

A COURSE OF SYSTEMATIC EXERCISES—LESSON FOUR.

By Edward B. Warman, A. M.

Presupposing that you have mastered the principles of the fundamentals previously given, with this lesson begins the course which I have designated "Twenty-minute Exercises." In speaking of this as "physical education," I do so advisedly. Directly after coming out of the army, my outdoor life with its many hardships, exposure and privations, and the many blessings in consequence of the same, caused me to turn my attention to out-of-door sports and all things pertaining to health.

The average system of physical training at that time being of a strenuous order was highly suggestive of "physical straining." Following closely upon this one extreme came that of "physical culture." The former was mere muscle-making regardless of health; the latter, a system of movements to cultivate grace.

Recognizing the need of a golden mean between these two extremes, I formulated such a system and coined an expression to fit it—"Physical Education." By this I mean the education of the various muscles of the body to respond at will and to habitually hold the anatomical structure in the position required for health, thereby avoiding undue pressure, friction or crowding of any organ or part of the body. In the system of exercises then formulated I made one serious mistake—it was too extensive, and consumed too much time to be of practical benefit; hence, my "Twenty-minute Exercises."

Ere this you have habituated yourself to the "correct position of the body in standing, sitting and walking"; to "breathing diaphragmatically"; to distinguishing between an "active" and a "passive" chest, and have so educated yourself that an "active" chest will hereafter be the rule instead of the exception. This being the case, you are now ready for the six illustrated exercises for the developing and strengthening of the neck and upper chest muscles.

Directions: (Figs. 10 and 11.)

Body erect; head well poised. Place your hands upon the upper chest. Move the head forward and downward (slowly) as far as you can—and then some. The "and then some" wherever used in the course of instruction is of the utmost importance. It means that extra effort at the close. In this case it lifts the upper chest under the hands—muscularly, not by inhalation. Now move the head upward and backward (slowly) as far as you can, and then some. The chest should again lift under the hands—muscularly, not by inhalation. Do not allow the body to sway backward and forward. Repeat these movements five times each way the first day; ten times the second day; fifteen times the third day and every day thereafter.

Directions: (Figs. 12 and 13.)

Body erect; head well poised. Place hands against the thighs. By keeping the hands in place you will avoid lifting the shoulders. Move the head (slowly) toward the right shoulder (without turning the head) as far as you can—and then some. Now raise the head (slowly) and over toward the left shoulder without turning the head) as far as you can, and then some. In a short time you should be able to lay the ear on the shoulder—without lifting the shoulder. Repeat these movements five times each way the first day; ten times the second day and every day thereafter.

Directions: (Figs. 14 and 15.)

Body erect; head well poised; hands clasped behind you. Do not allow the body to turn even a trifle. Turn the head (slowly) to the right as far as you can—and then some. The chin should point over the shoulder. Then turn the head to the left as far as you can—and then some; the chin should point directly over the shoulder. Do not tip the head forward or backward when turning it, but follow an imaginary line—on a level with the eyes—as far as you can right and left. Do this movement five times every day.

Note.—When saying "Fifteen times, ten times, five times daily," it has reference to the number of movements taken at the time of exercising.

The exercises (Figs. 10 and 11) will plump up the neck if too scrawny, or reduce to normal if too fleshy; will also free the clavicle (collar bone.) The exercises (Figs. 12, 13, 14, 15) will fill up the hollows of the neck and cover the scarecrow bones with good, solid flesh. These neck movements should not be done in a careless, listless manner, but with a purpose underneath. Avoid jerkiness in all the movements.

Copper Poisoning From Cheap Dentistry.

Besides being responsible for unnecessary extractions, improper treatment, and disfigurements, incompetent and unscrupulous dentists are responsible also for a still more dangerous condition, copper poisoning. This poisoning may be caused by bridge work or crowns made of gold and copper alloy of inferior quality.

There appears to be no danger when the alloy contains the usual percentage of gold. But when the amount of gold is small there is danger of copper poisoning in a chronic form, which is a serious condition not readily detected. Prof. Erich Hamack of Germany has just reported cases of this type of poisoning which resulted from the absorption of copper from bridge work made of an alloy which "was only eight carat fine." When this cheap bridge work was moved, the symptoms of poisoning quickly disappeared.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

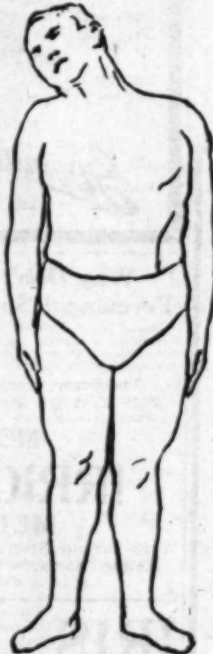


Fig. 13.

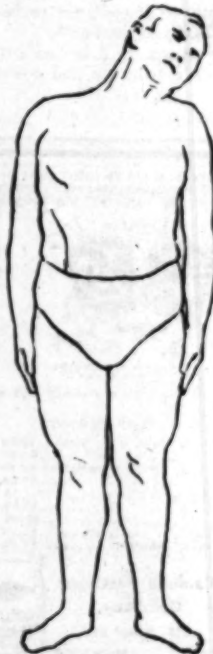


Fig. 14.

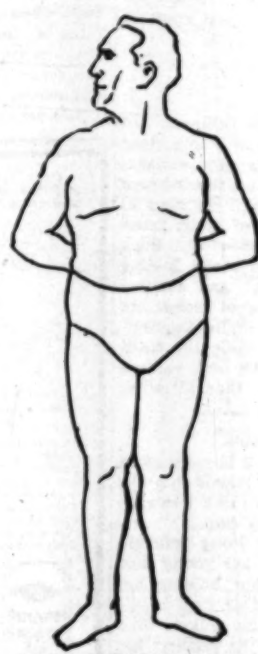
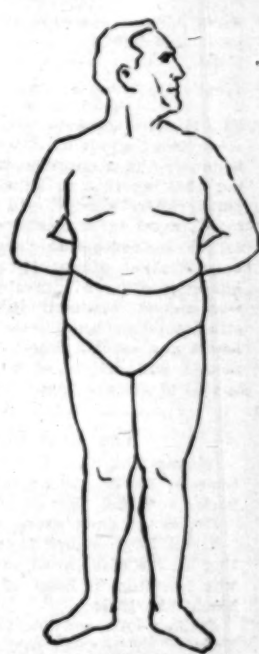


Fig. 15.



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Liberty Under Law

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LONDON, Nov. 13, 9:55
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ALLIES CANNOT ADVANCE.

BY JACQUES OREJA.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS)

the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American troops.

Reports at Mexico City are that a temporary armistice has been agreed upon between the contending Mexican factions.

on time running not longer than 100 days and 4 1/2 per cent. on bills of longer maturity.

It was said today that some of the large local national banks will rediscunt commercial paper at once when the Federal reserve bank is opened

the goods "Made in Los Angeles."

the goods "Made in Los Angeles."

Gardens, Grounds,
Streets, Parks, Lakes

Home, Sweet Home" - For Wife and Mother. For Daughter and Maid.

Value of Sheep Manure.

There is printed below, the full text of a letter from S. Burd, chemist in charge of the question asked was: "What is the value of sheep manure per ton of pulverized sheep manure per ton of market?"

"In answer to your favor of the 10th inst. I beg to say that sheep manure contains as much as 1 1/2 per cent. of nitrogen, or even more, depending on the soil. I presume it would not have as much nitrogen as the material frequently used, but it is a valuable commodity of this kind in the garden, and for the house, based necessarily upon the value of the comparative value of the material. I suppose a maximum of \$5 per ton might be placed on this kind."

NUVIN

LAWN AND GARDEN

FERTILIZER

After years of experience we offer our new brand of fertilizer to our customers with absolute confidence.

Free of weeds and worms, odorless, it is already a success. Used on lawns, in garden and in the vegetable garden.

1915

Call, phone or write to us. Ask for our free pamphlet making and care of a lawn. When writing please address:

Germania Seed Co.
Los Angeles

For Lawns and

1. Sweetens acid soil, opens up sandy soil.
2. Assists bacteria that convert to plant food.
3. Liberates potash and phosphorus from combinations made by the soil.

DUTCH BULBS

Just received direct from Holland with special cultural directions. Catalogue, also a select list of bulbs for fall sowing. Catalogue sent on request.

Theodore H. Winzel
345 S. Main St. Los Angeles

SEND FOR FREE

HOLLAND BULBS

JUST ARRIVED

Prices Reduced

Winzel's Seed Store

Mission and

Also CITRUS and other NURSERY

CLAREMONT NURSERY

CLAREMONT, CALIF.

DUTCH BULBS

Our Holland bulbs have been selected for you.

MORRIS & SONS

425 S. Main St. Los Angeles

INDOOR PLANTS.

If a housewife really loves her home she ought to keep a few indoor plants—not for the sake of having them, but because they form a practical and useful part of the household. The reason for this is that the ordinary house is full of air. This air is just as bad as the air in the streets. It is full of germs and is very unhealthy. A few indoor plants will purify the air and make it fresh and healthy. They will also make the home more beautiful and comfortable.

Plants and Humans.

Plants are used in the way of air purifiers. Of course, house plants, like all plants, are meant to be used. They are not only for a decorative purpose, but they are also for a practical purpose. They are used to purify the air and make it fresh and healthy. They are also used to make the home more beautiful and comfortable.

SUGGESTIONS.

Savon feuilles and other plants are really appreciated. They are used in the house for a decorative purpose, but they are also for a practical purpose. They are used to purify the air and make it fresh and healthy. They are also used to make the home more beautiful and comfortable.

With Rose.

your own powder with a little rose. It will give you a soft and delicate complexion. It will also make your skin more beautiful and healthy.

HAIR NOTES.

Fold the ribbon around the hair. Turn one corner of the ribbon around and around. The ribbon should be folded into a V shape. The ends of the ribbon should be tucked into the hair. This will make the hair look more beautiful and healthy.

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center of the stem and a very thin wire is sewed along the cut edge. The feathers are connected in one long strip and then wound around and around, with the rows overlapping.

A small ribbon rosette or a braided ornament of soutache is put in the center. The braided ornament is perhaps best, as it gives a distinctly tailored look to the feather, which is in keeping with its character.

An ornament of this kind is especially pretty on a small tailored hat.

MENDING NOTES.

Reed Handle for Teapot.

[The Companion:] To make a ball or handle for the Chinese teapot, cut six lengths of flexible number two reed at least six inches longer than the old handle of the teapot. Soak them for a few minutes to make them pliable. Thrust one end of the group of reeds through the china loop on the teapot from the outside, so that the short ends point toward the lid. Draw the reeds through for about three inches, and bend the short ends gently up against the long ends. Do not attempt to make a sharp angle where the reeds go through the china loop, for if you do, the stems may snap.

Now divide your reeds into three groups, and keeping each short end pressed against its own long end, begin an ordinary braid. That incorporates them into the braid so that they will not pull out.

Continue braiding rather loosely after you have worked the short ends in, until the braid is long enough to make a suitable handle. Pass the loose ends through the china loop on the opposite side of the cover. Since you cannot braid in the short ends on that side, work them back into the braid one by one. If you use care not to bend them abruptly, you will have no difficulty in pushing them in and out through the braid until the ends are used up. When you have worked them all neatly into the braid, cut off the projecting ends with the scissors.

To Mend Celluloid.

Any article made of celluloid may be mended with collodion. Scratch the broken edges to be mended with a sharp knife until a smooth surface is secured. Apply the collodion and press tightly together for several minutes. Let stand for at least twenty-four hours. Liquid court plaster will answer as well, since the main ingredient is collodion.

HAND-WORK HELPS.

To Transfer a Pattern.

[Philadelphia Telegraph:] For transferring designs on velvet, etc., the best plan is to pick the pattern all around very carefully, and rub the holes with fine French chalk. This will leave the design on the material. It must, of course, be run round with cotton in order to preserve the outline. If an ink is preferred, boil some parchment chippings in water for an hour. Mix with sufficient pipeclay to form a paste, fluid enough to be used with a pen. When dry transfer with a hot iron.

Buttonhole Stitch on Net.

A touch of handwork upon net ruffling is distinctive. The objection to embroidering net is that the wrong side usually displays all rough defects, and stray threads may be seen through its sheerness on the right side. But with buttonholing the wrong side may be made to look quite as neat as the right side. The net may be edged with buttonholing of any color that is desired. Buttonhole-edge it with silk or mercerized cotton.

PREPARATION FOR TRIP.

Name in Trunk.

[Good Housekeeping:] It is a good plan when traveling to have one's name and address printed or written on the inside cover of a trunk. Then in case of loss of check, or any mistake, it can be identified by the owner to the satisfaction of the railway officials by simply opening the trunk.

For the Feminine Traveler.

Convenient for the feminine traveler who uses only a special brand of tea is a spoon with a cover that is perforated similarly to

a tea ball. This spoon works on the principle of a pair of scissors, being governed by a spring near the root of the handle, which sends the base of the contrivance in one direction and the lid in the other. By soaking this spoon—of solid or plated silver—in the cupful of hot water which railway porters are always able to provide, the traveler who is a bit "fussy" about the quality of the cheering beverage may have it precisely to her liking.

HOME SOCIAL HELPS.

Smaller Visiting Cards.

[Baltimore American:] Formal correspondence has suffered a change this year, brought about perhaps by the change of attire. One point especially noticeable is that women's visiting cards are somewhat smaller than usual, due to the fact that they must fit into smaller mesh bags than heretofore. Girls' cards are likewise one size smaller than those of their married sisters, and perhaps because of society's same superstition they are no longer engraved. Again, they may have a delicate touch of color even if it is only a line or a novelty figure design of Dresden tucked away in one corner.

Pins for Favors.

Don't heed the superstition about losing a friend if you give her a pin, and get for your next party favors in the form of the dainty little fasteners which help to complete the toilet. Least of all expensive are the three-piece sets with solid gold ball heads and the novelty scarfpins in colored enamel, edged with a precious metal. Only a trifle more costly are charming little pins of sterling silver set with crystals, turquoise matrices or ambers, and the "trio" sets in three shades of coral.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

[Portland Express and Advertiser:] Copper cooking vessels of all sorts, brass andirons, candlesticks and trays, are best cleaned with vinegar and salt.

Before wetting any species of china bric-a-brac carefully remove the dust.

If a lamp bowl is loose in the standard mend it with sifted plaster of Paris, mixed into a very soft paste with beaten white of egg. Have everything ready before mixing the plaster and work quickly so it will not dry before the mending is done.

Clean a very soiled bathtub with a little kerosene on a rag.

Crockery is made very brittle with great changes of temperature. Wash the good things in tepid water without soap.

Rub vaseline over the strings of your tennis racket and you will find that they have not broken in the spring as they so frequently do.

Never sweep a sick room while the patient is in it as the dust is exceedingly dangerous, both to the sufferer and the sweeper. Wipe the floor with a cloth wrung out in ammonia and water, or, if it has a carpet, wipe that in the same manner.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Here and There.

Mattresses are surely almost the most ungainly things to handle. Before next

turning day arrives sew two large loops of tape on each side, slip your fingers through the ones toward you, draw the mattress over, then turn it; no more broken finger-nails or hurt knuckles, to say nothing of the saving of nerves and—yes—temper occasionally!

If you have any poison in the house, tie a tiny bell to the bottle neck, thus avoiding all danger of using it in mistake even though labelled.

Spread papers over your kitchen table before starting to clean poultry, to make bread, cakes or pies; they catch waste and save much cleaning up afterward.

A fine steel crochet hook is indispensable about the sewing machine for removing threads, lint and dust.

If a sewing needle becomes sticky run it through the hair a few times and it will work like a new one.

For bright results do not put soap on window panes or mirrors; alcohol or ammonia on a damp cloth gives a splendid polish.

HEARTSEASE.

A Garden in the Desert.

So light and soft the days fall—

Like petals one by one
Down from yon tree whose flowers all
Must vanish in the sun.

Like almond-petals down, dear,

Odorous, rosy-white,
Falling to our green world here
Off the thick boughs of night.

One like another still lies—

Tomorrow is today,
Always the buzzing bee flies,
Who never flies away.

Ever the same blue sky rounds

Its chalice for the sun.
The mountains at the world's bounds
Their purple chorals run.

And ever you and I, friend,

Free of this mortal scheme,
Look out beyond desire's end
And dream the spacious dream.
—[Harriet Monroe, in Poetry Magazine.

Demand PURE Drinking Water

This Water-Purifier is rented to you and receives a thorough renovation by the Company at regular intervals. Total charges \$60 a month. Your standards of CLEAN-LINESS. The value you place on the HEALTH of your family. Demand that you use only PURE water. Read the Editor's comment: "I am using a Los Angeles Product (National Germ-Proof Percolator) and find it in SEVERAL RESPECTS SUPERIOR TO ANY FILTER that I have come across. It not only PURIFIES THE WATER, but keeps the water delightfully cool."—Dr. Harry Brook, N.D., Editor Care of the Body.

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and Manufacturing Co.



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ALLIES CANNOT ADVANCE.

BY JACQUES ORELA.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE AND DIRECT

Uncle Sam in South Chile.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE SIX.)

The seam is about five feet thick, and the rock above is so compact that the water does not seep through. Indeed, the submarine tunnels are so clean that one could walk through them in evening clothes without danger. The mines are equipped with modern machinery. They are lighted with electricity and the coal is carried out on electric cars. The amount now being mined is about 1000 tons per day, and the total output runs into the hundreds of thousands of tons per year.

The supply of coal furnished by the Lota mines does not begin to fill Chile's demands. The country is now using more than twice as much coal as it produces and it has been importing one-half of its supply from Australia and England. The state railways now use 400,000 tons per annum and practically all of the smelting coal comes from Australia. I understand there are other extensive deposits in the province of Arauco, south of Concepcion, and they have recently discovered coal near Punta Arenas, at the Strait of Magellan. Petroleum and natural gas are known to exist 500 miles south of Valparaiso, and that in a region not far from the steel works at Corral. By means of the canal our coal from the Gulf and South Atlantic States ought to have a great market here and coal might form the return freight for the nitrates and other minerals that from now on will be shipped north through the canal to our country.

It was these Lota coal mines that formed the foundation of the great Cousino fortune, still one of the largest of Chile. For several generations it had been known that coal existed not far from Concepcion, and it was at the time that Madison was President that an American named Wheelwright, who put the first steamers on the southern Pacific, tried to utilize these deposits for his ships. It was not until 1855, however, that they proved to be of any value, when they were bought by Don Matias Cousino.

The coal is not a very good steaming coal, but it does well for smelting. Cousino established smelting works near the mines and began to develop the coal properties. He did so well that in one year his net receipts were more than \$1,200,000, and in time he built up a big business. He established the town of Lota, which has 10,000 people, including the most of the 6000 men who are employed in the mines. The town has good homes, a church, a hospital, free doctors and a plaza for recreation.

When Senor Cousino died his widow was said to be the richest woman in the world, and her income was over \$1,000,000 a year. She had not only the coal mines, but silver mines and copper mines, bonds and stocks galore. She had also a large hacienda near Santiago and a fine home in that city. She gave to the public the Cousino Park, which is the chief pleasure ground of the Chilean capital, and she made herself famous also for her palace and park at Lota, not far from her mines. I have visited both places. They are wonders of landscape gardening, that at Lota having many picturesque effects of both land and sea.

Opening for Lumber, Also.

The canal should also give an outlet to the lumber of our Southern States into all the Pacific Coast countries. Chile has a large forest region, but the woods do not compare with ours and the country is now importing about \$0,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. The most of this comes from California, Oregon and Washington, and it has to go a long way farther to reach the canal than would the lumber of our Gulf States. Indeed, the increased distance would probably more than offset lumber for passing through the canal.

Moreover, the outlook is that there will be an increased demand for lumber in Ecuador, Peru and Chile. All of the ports and the most of the cities will grow and they will need building materials. This will be especially so in Chile, where the government is undertaking public building operations which are to run through a period of ten years and cost many millions of dollars. The buildings to be put up include administration offices at the state capitals, a number of penitentiaries and customhouses, and many public-school buildings. A new President's palace is also to be erected at Santiago, and the government will remodel the repair shops on the state railways and spend some millions on the harbor at Valparaiso. Indeed, the opportunities for the introduction of all kinds of American goods are now

at their height. Our trade was steadily gaining over that of England and Germany before the war in Europe occurred. In 1913 the increase in American trade was more than \$3,000,000, while during that year the decrease in the German trade was \$3,600,000, and that of England \$2,500,000. At present the importations from France and Germany are practically stopped and those of England are clogged by the war. In addition are the better transportation facilities that will come from the lines of shipping under the American flag, the great advantages from the Panama Canal, and also the fact that American capital to the amount of \$50,000,000 or more has recently been invested here. Outside this our capitalists have taken options on other mining properties, including gold, copper and iron, and the invasion of such capital seems to be only at its beginning.

A Visit to the Port.

I took an American street car and rode across to Talcahuano to see the port and naval station. The road is an electric trolley built by our firm of Grace & Co., and the cars run from one place to the other in thirty-five minutes. The distance is about eight miles. We passed the race track and cricket and polo grounds, and rode for some distance on the edge of the sea. Entering Talcahuano, we found ourselves in the heart of a rapidly-growing city of 40,000 people. The stores are good, and there are large wholesale establishments.

The naval station is carefully guarded and I had to get a permit from the admiral to go over it. I rode to it on a construction train, seated on a dirt car. The main buildings are four or five miles away, at the entrance to the harbor or bay, which is well protected from the sea. The bay is large enough to float all the navies of the world, and it has deep water right up to the wharves. Preparations are now making to improve the docking facilities, and it will eventually be a great commercial port.

The naval arrangements are excellent. Great storehouses of reinforced concrete have been put up and something like fifty acres have been covered with buildings and machine shops for repairs. In some of the basins I saw them putting eight-inch guns on the older war vessels, and in the dry dock one of the cruisers, the Esmeralda, was being cleaned and repaired. Another dry dock, large enough to hold a dreadnought, is now building, the construction going on under the water. The station has the latest of modern improvements, including a large electric machine shop, electric cranes and all the necessary machinery for handling great weights.

The Chilean Navy.

The Chileans are proud of their navy. They have two dreadnoughts of 28,000 tons each now building. They have two armored cruisers, the Esmeralda and the O'Higgins, which are of 7000 or 8000 tons, and three protected cruisers. They have three torpedo gunboats, thirteen destroyers, five modern torpedo boats and two submarines. There is also a mine ship and a hospital ship. The total strength of the navy is about 6000 officers and men.

The Esmeralda now in the dry dock is named after the little boat of about 800 tons which fought so well in the great engagement with Peru about thirty-five years ago. At that time the Esmeralda and the Covadonga were lying off the nitrate port of Iquique when two much larger vessels belonging to Peru, the Huascar and Independencia, attacked them. The Chilean vessels were made of wood and the armament of each consisted of twelve four-pound guns. Neither ship was over 850 tons. The Huascar had more than 1000 tons and its guns shot shells of 300 pounds. The Independencia was an ironclad of more than 2000 tons, and she had twelve seventy-pounder guns. Notwithstanding, the Esmeralda blazed away at the Huascar, sending her little four-pound shells against the other's 300-pound shells. She continued until she was almost a wreck, and when the Huascar finally bore down upon her and rammed her with her great ironclad prow the Chilean captain, Arturo Pratt, who commanded her, leaped to the deck of the Huascar and called his men to follow him. Before they could do so the boats again separated. Pratt fell beneath the Peruvian bullets and the Esmeralda fought on without a commander. She was again twice rammed. She then sank with the Chilean colors still flying.

The Covadonga was of just about the size of the Esmeralda. It pretended to flee from the ironclad Independencia and the latter

pursued. The little ship led the big one into the mud and, when it had stranded, it came within close range and fired upon it. This firing was continued until the Huascar came up, at which time the Covadonga left. There are paintings representing the story in the art galleries of Santiago.

There is no question about the bravery of the Chileans. They are natural soldiers and always ready to fight. According to the present military system all citizens are obliged to serve in the national militia. Every boy must go into the army and serve for a year. After that he serves off and on for nine years in the reserve. The total strength of the army is 18,000 officers and men, the infantry being armed with Chilean Mausers. The military training is German, and the army and navy expenditures are large. Altogether they are about \$6,000,000 a year, an amount equal to \$8 or \$9 to every family in the country.

(Copyright, 1914, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

The First Rain.

Oh, hark o music soft and sweet,
The melody and clear refrain
That gently swells each ear to greet
The rhythmic patter of the rain.

A joyous thrill its sound imparts,
As from the leaden sky so drear,
Receiving welcome from all hearts—
It tells us "winter now is here."

The children dance with gay delight,
The farmer dreams of fields of grain
And harvests rich, and prospects bright,
When falls the sound of early rain.

Brown leaves so loath to leave their trees
Tremble to feel its chilly breath,
While flowers which caught the summer breeze
Bow down their heads to meet their death.

Great palms and pines laugh to be free
From clinging loads of dust, so dry,
Then raise their heads in thankful glee
That they may live while others die.

While over all, valley and hill,
Enshrouded in the glistening mist,
There comes a glad and tremulous thrill
When by the rain they have been kissed.
—[Vera Heathman Cole.]

It isn't the night that is dark;
It isn't the sun that is bright;
Face to face with the world,
Or meeting the stars at night,
But these, the women and men,
The wives and mothers of men,
For them the heart of the world,
They face it and smile and cry.

Advance with the world,
While the light and the sun
There shall be no more
In the high tide of the world,
But home in the quiet night,
Of the infinite, gentle rain,
They face the heart of the world,
The women, in silence and pain.

And what do the women do?
And what do the men do?
In the charge of the world,
In the future and the past,
Only a fleeting glory,
A triumph that passes and goes,
The crown shall be worn by
Who wonder and wait and know.

The wives and mothers of men,
The sweethearts, the lovers,
For these the heart of the world,
For these the heart of the world,
Thank God for their quietude,
Their trust and their faith,
They know the heart of the world,
And they are the heart of the world.

BISLA

stomach disorders is the most
experimenting by the world
Peter Hoffman, came to
investigate CALIFORNIA
immediately, attended by
on this. Health, food, and
born, cured, and free. It
mailed 5 cents extra. Send
Beach, Cal.

EMAR

"NATURE'S HEALING"
No matter how long you
many things you have
investigate CALIFORNIA
Most Wonderful Remedy
Skin and Blood Diseases,
particulars. Do it now. Send
225 Van Ness Building, S.F.
Los Angeles, Cal.

Tactics.
Too strong to work,
Too weak to loaf and shirk,
The universal quirk,
It is on the war.

Instead of shines,
To wait declines,
On these lines,
It is on the war.

Did you dirt,
Out your shirt,
With all the hurt,
It is on the war.

You think this verse
It can't be worse,
To fume and curse,
It is on the war.

Wilson, in New York Sun.

Trouble.

And rough and round,
Just like a bubble,
You may be found
In the midst of trouble.

On the big earth's eyes;
You make a thousand noises;
You, and I surmise
Any when the earthquake

When the stars
Are a host of creatures,
Trains and trolley cars
Among their features.

When the sun—
A salamander—
Which could be done
Human could meander.

When the moon,
And calm and quiet—
To be peopled soon—
Is sure to buy it.

Big and round
Just like a bubble;
Where man is found
With trouble, trouble!

London, in New York Times.

The Pink Complexion Cake

Why It Is Different

It comes in cake form—convenient and economical. Saves the waste and messiness due to dipping of fingers into a jar. Does not require expert application. Needs only to be rubbed on and wiped off with a towel. All impurities in the skin come with it. Does not crumble on the face. Is equally effective with or without massage.

Sempre clears the skin. Cleanses and winds. The Pink Complexion Cake is enthusiastically recommended by beauty and fashion. Sempre is different from anything else. Nothing can use it better. It is indispensable to the up-to-date woman.

Sempre Giovine

Pronounced Sem-Pray Jo-ve-nay—Meaning "Always Young"

Kathlyn Williams,
Motion Picture Queen, says:
"I have used Sempre Giovine very thoroughly and have got the opinion of my friends concerning it. The verdict is all one way. I am very glad to recommend Sempre Giovine and will certainly use it myself in preference to any other."

The Million-Dollar Mystery
Marguerite Snow, star in the famous film, says: "I can conscientiously say that Sempre Giovine is a necessary adjunct to my toilet table. After a day out in all kinds of weather, its use leaves the skin in a fresh, velvety condition."

AT ALL TOILET COUNTERS 50c. TRY IT TODAY.

Products

LITTLE POEMS.

The Mystery.

...and the darkness; dark
...the gold—
...subtle that binds the new
...half remembered; new lives
...began;
...wreath and quiver and van-
...one.
...were not new ones; new
...yet are old—
...remembered pictures; those sto-
...mold.
...that are familiar; new paths
...not strange—
...things unchanging that speak
...change.
...and call us; old trades we
...the years have buried, called
...once more.
...know by instinct; old hates
...and last—
...these subtle whispers, these
...out the past?

...the riddle of lives long
...?

...seek the secrets that alu-
...the dead?
...hold their secrets; the new
...before;
...the Silence fast guards the
...the.

...change eternal, as night
...day.

...grow from star dust; fungi
...singers roll,
...that stir among them is
...the whole.

MARSHAL SOUTH.

They are
...blow
...light
...They are
...ashes
...spring
...Winter
...his
...Death
...will
...the
...But
...beyond
...the
...And
...see
...where
...—[Nineteen]

Wilson, in New York Sun.

Did you dirt,
Out your shirt,
With all the hurt,
It is on the war.

You think this verse
It can't be worse,
To fume and curse,
It is on the war.

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And calm and quiet—
To be peopled soon—
Is sure to buy it.

Big and round
Just like a bubble;
Where man is found
With trouble, trouble!

London, in New York Times.

Products of the Poets and Humorists.

LITTLE POEMS.

The Mystery.

It isn't the darkness, dark
It isn't the men that go
Face to face to the cannon
Or meeting the sailor's blow;
But these, the women and children
For them the brunt of the war
They face it again and again.

Advance with the beautiful colors
While the bugles and trumpets
There shall be heroes created
In the high tide of the fray;
But home in the quiet places
Of the infinite, gentle years
They face the brunt of the war
The women, in silence and tears.

And what do the conquerors
And what do the captives
In the charge of the masses
In the fanfare and the din?
Only a fleeting glory,
A triumph that passes away
The crowns shall be worn by
Who wonder and wait there.

The wives and sisters and mothers
The sweethearts, troubled
For these the brunt of the war
Thank God for their quiet
Their trust and their pride
They know the brunt of the war
And they are the heroes,
—[Bentzen Hard, in Los Angeles.]

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Their trust and their pride
They know the brunt of the war
And they are the heroes,
—[Bentzen Hard, in Los Angeles.]

California Quail.

A neat little mother, dressed all in brown,
Begins at the dawning of day
To call to her babies, wee balls of down,
To keep them from wandering away:
"Come back—come back here—come back here!"

And children will venture devoid of fear,
But sometimes young hearts are depressed,
And then a proud father, to show he's near,
Cries out as he watches the rest:
"Come, cheer up—come, cheer up!"

When danger is close, like soldiers they go,
In order, yet swift in retreat;
The mother-bird calls, her voice sweet and low,
To strengthen the small tender feet:
"Don't give up—don't give up!"

If any are missing when darkness falls,
The ones who remain softly say—
There's sorrow and longing in lonely calls
That come at the close of the day—
"Come back—come back here—come back here!"

BELLE WILLEY GUE.

The View Beyond.

Russet and gold along the valleys, a flame
Of crimson upon the hills;
The signal fires of the frost are burning,
The hard, black frost that bites and kills.

Downward the painted leaves are drifting,
They are swept by the chill wind far away,
Till at last in crumpled heaps they gather,
They that were once so glad and gay.

Dead, all dead, the lush, sweet grasses, the
Rainbow tinted flowers that stood
Like living stars that fell from heaven, the
Feathery carpet of the wood,

The trailing vines that hid the fences, all
That made earth so Eden bright,
They lie in a mounded heap together, swept
By the frost fire's deadly blight.

They are waiting now for the snow's soft
Billows to bury them deep from our sight away;
They are gone forever, but from their
Ashes will rise the life that makes
Spring gay.

Winter will come with swirling snowdrifts,
His icy winds will sweep the plain,
Death will ride on the blizzard's pinions,
The frightened sun will early wane,

But beyond the cruel, deadly winter I see
The glad sun riding high,
And see spring drop her violet clusters
Where now the sodden dead leaves lie.

—[Ninette M. Lowater, in New York Sun.]

Security.

'Cross the burning sands of desert stretches,
Dealing death to unaccustomed feet,
I shall walk serenely, calmly knowing
That wherever torrid winds are blowing,
GOD IS THERE—what foe fear I to meet?

Through the frozen Northland's icy fastness,
When the voice of Duty calls, I go;
Trails may lead where none would dare to follow,
O'er gigantic wild, steep, or treacherous hollow,
Yet HIS are the glistening fields of snow!

JO HARTMAN.

At the Falling of the Leaf.

When I behold the red leaf fade and fall
And the lush grasses to dull umber turn,
When the green fronds have withered
On the fern,
And bare vines lie along the orchard wall,
I am like one who from a festival,
Where bright lights toss and fragrant
Spices burn
And rich wines sparkle in the brimming
urn,
Retreats into the night and hears the call

Of something imminent on earth, in air,
Some portent, omen, sign or prophecy
Of things calamitous that are to be;
One who goes forward shaken and aware,
While darkness spreads its vast veil every-
where,
In nature's death of our mortality.

—[Clinton Scollard, in New York Sun.]

HUMOR.

[Florida Times-Union:] Judge: Was your wife struck speechless?
Prisoner: Sure not, Yer Honor; it was only while she was speakin' that I struck her.

[Man Lacht:] "Walter, has my friend Miller been here?"
"Miller, oh yes, the gentleman has just paid his bill and gone out."
"Paid his bill? Then it wasn't he."

[Philadelphia Ledger:] "I have seven wives," explained the unspeakable Turk to the interviewer.
"Great Caesar! How do you manage to pay your dressmaker's bills?"
"I married dressmakers, son of an infidel."

[Washington Star:] "George Washington did not hesitate to tell the true story of how the cherry tree got chopped."
"Yes," replied the man who had testified in an investigation. "George was pretty smart. He knew how to get immunity."

[Boston Transcript:] Ethel: Oh, Jack, be careful tonight. Papa's brought home a bulldog.
Jack: That's all right. The dog used to belong to me, and I got the dealer to sell him to your father.

[Pittsburgh Post:] "Bud," said the editor of a Southwestern journal.
"Yessir."
"Go out among the wigwags and see if you can't pick up a few society items. There's no reason why we should neglect our Indian subscribers."

[Punch:] First Native: We're doin' fine at the war, Jarge.
Second Native: Yes, Jahn; and so be they Frenchies.
First Native: Ay; and so be they Belgians and Rooshians.
Second Native: Ay; and so be they Allies. Oi dunno where they come from, Jahn, but they be divils for fightin'.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] "Every time Billinger goes in bathing he gets cramps."
"I should think it would worry his wife."
"It did. But she's fixed him all right. She made a bathing suit for him and declared he must wear it every time he goes in."
"Well?"
"And now he won't go near the water."

Old Mrs. Grimes.

Old Mrs. Grimes is living still,
A widow still is she;
She wears a neat old-fashioned frock,
A neater ne'er can be.

She's blest at home, nor seeks abroad
The scandals of the town;
There's not enough put in her sleeves
To make another gown.

Although she's poor, the needy poor's
Hard wants she will appease;
Her dress it never drags the ground,
Nor sits above her knees.

She every Sunday goes to church,
Nor sleeps nor chatters there;
Her caps are of the plainest kind
Save one for Sunday wear.

She often says "she hopes above
To meet her husband dear."
She rents a cot at fifteen pounds,
And pays it every year.

She always was industrious,
And rises now betimes;
She's called by all the neighbors round
"The good old Mrs. Grimes."

—[Gallery of Comicalities.]

CANCER

Treated by New French Process
No knife, no cancer pastes, no dangerous major operations. Especially suitable in cases of internal or inaccessible growths, such as cancers of the stomach, throat, liver, kidneys, womb, etc. Medicine acts on cancerous growths through the blood. Progress of beneficial results obtained can be demonstrated by analysis of the urine. DR. A. R. GOMEZ, 251-2-3 Germain Bldg., 224 So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

[Judge:] "He is a self-made man, is he not?"
"Yes, except for the alterations made by his wife and her mother."

[Chicago News:] Clerk: I would like to marry, Mr. Broker, but on my salary I cannot!
Junior Partner: Well, I could on your salary, but I can't on my share of the profits!

[Life:] Testy Old Woman: There now! I guess you won't go around poking your nose into other people's business after the raking I just gave you.
Reporter: Well, don't get proud about it, madam; you didn't hurt my feelings much. I've been insulted by experts.

[Boston Globe:] "So your husband kept house and cooked his own meals while you were away. Did he enjoy it?"
"He says he did; but I notice that the parrot has learned to swear during my absence."

[Detroit Free Press:] "I always tell the waiter what I'm going to tip him."
"Why?"
"So he won't keep me waiting half an hour while the cashier splits a ten-dollar bill into dimes."

[Birmingham Age Herald:] "How is your little boy doing at school?"
"He gets a good mark in the toothbrush drill and stands first in the breathing class, but he doesn't seem able to learn arithmetic."

[Judge:] "Our community thinks your railroad oughter furnish a couple more trains per day. We're going to take the matter to the Legislature, too."
But very few people in your community ever travel.
"Maybe not. But we like to see the cars go by."

LOS ANGELES WEATHER.

[From The Times of Nov. 10, 1914.]
THE SKY. Cloudy. Wind at 5 p.m., south-east; velocity, 8 miles. Thermometer, highest, 74 deg.; lowest, 62 deg. Forecast: Unsettled.

The Wonder Light PILOT

—ACETYLENE—

Lighting and Cooking for Country Homes.

Oxy Acetylene Process for
Welding and Cutting Metals,
by the Oxweld Process.

Oxweld Acetylene Co.
654-656 Pacific Electric Bldg., Los Angeles.

Don't Scratch But Once



Use Attig Eczema
and
Pile Ointment.
Once Used
You'll Tell
Your Friends.

JOHN H. ATTIG, 323 Consolidated Realty Bldg., Sixth and Hill Sts., Los Angeles.
Ref.—Barker Bros., Citizens National Bank. If you can't obtain it from your druggist, it will be sent post-paid, on receipt of price—45 cents.

ASTHMA

Cured Before You Pay

I want to cure every sufferer of this dreadful disease. I have such confidence in my newly discovered remedy for Asthma I will send a 10¢ bottle by mail to any sufferer writing for it. When you are completely cured send me the dollar for the bottle. Otherwise not a cent. Address R. J. LANE, 215 Lane Bldg., St. Mary, Md.

RUPTURE

My Truss is made scientifically for each individual case. No steel springs, no lag straps, no pressure on hips. The only one in this country using this Successful Method. Will cure all curable Ruptures. We also make bandages. Lady attendant also. Open from 8:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. M. W. Quack, 254 1/2 South Broadway.

ALLIES CANNOT ADVANCE.

BY JACQUES ORIEL.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND DIRECT WIRE.)

Liberty Under Law
PRICE 2 1/2 CENTS

Dead.

EIGHTY
FORFirst Intim
to be

While Reports
Poland are M
land has Suffer
Lord Roberts.

ROME, Nov

Ministers
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LONDON, Nov
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in contact with the
have met with a rep
The Italian Co
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RO
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Great
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OFFICI

PARIS, Nov. 14, 1914:
following official commu
issued tonight by the Pr
ace:

"From the North Sea
day has been good. To
the enemy, one to the
Zonnebake, the other o
of Ypres, have been rep
ter with heavy losses to
"Between the canal o
and Arras and in the res
the enemy has made
without result.
"There is nothing else
"M. Polo de Bernabe,

OFFICI

PETROGRAD, Nov. 14:
communication issued co
casus army headquarters
"There has been noth
ing the day of November
ember 13 a number of

OFFICI

LONDON, Nov. 13, 1914:
Turks in an official co
given out at Constantin
date of November 13 of
invaded the Russian terr
cans.

The Turkish comman
"Last night our troops
prise attack occupied a
stan blockhouses on the
Trebison, penetrated for

OFFICI

SUNDAY MORNING

Discussion

VACUATION IS OPPOSED.

*Alta Fears Loss of
Vera Cruz.*

**Leaves if American Troops
Leave, Carranza will Take
Possession.**

**Ben Passes Another Day
Without Changing His
Mexican Policy.**

New York Representatives
Williams, Lawrence & Co.
225 Fifth Avenue

Never is Nearest When
My Sails will Grab the
Seaport.

Carpenters, Mechanics
Skilled Workers of All Kinds



THE WORLD'S NEW
LIBRARY OF IT
IN TODAY

The Farthest Events of Yesterday.
(1) Mexico. (2) The D.
The Improved Financial Situation
of the Turkish Sultan. (3) 2

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Sought
were short
brothers

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